MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JANUARY 1982

Egypt

Haig Visit -- Welcoming U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at Cairo airport, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in a speech carried by MENA that Egypt will spare no effort in keeping the autonomy talks going until the desired results are achieved, "whether before or after the complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai." 'Ali reiterated Egypt's belief that peace cannot be achieved without mutual recognition among all parties and respect for each other's rights to self-determination and to a life of peace within secure borders free from external threats. He expressed hope that Haig's visit will bolster the chances of achieving full and genuine autonomy for the Palestinians. According to Cairo radio, 'Ali also stated that Haig's visit will confirm U.S. adherence to the principle of the illegality of any "unilateral measures" that would affect the chances of a comprehensive solution.

MENA reported that in the first round of U.S.-Egyptian talks Haig expressed his personal readiness to play a direct role in giving momentum to the autonomy negotiations and Egypt noted the importance of achieving a framework acceptable to the Palestinians.

Prime Minister's Interview -- In an interview reported by the Israeli paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that although the evacuation of Yamit and the surrounding settlements is an internal Israeli affair, the "commotion" in Israel involving the evacuation of northern Sinai has been "hitting at soft spots" among peace supporters in Egypt. On the autonomy talks, he said Egypt does not intend to reject proposals merely to pressure Israel after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal in April. The prime minister added that time might be working in favor of all parties since in the past few weeks the possibility of other Arab countries joining the peace process "could be discerned." He also assured Israelis that the peace between Israel and Egypt will continue after April and that Egyptian tourists will come to Israel although the Egyptian Government will not encourage them.

Teachers Reinstated, Detainees Released -- Cairo radio reported that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued a presidential decree reinstating 26 teachers in their former posts at universities and higher institutes. According to MENA, the public prosecutor issued a ruling releasing 27 persons from custody and shelving their cases. The prosecutor mentioned advanced age, health and other humanitarian factors as among the reasons for the decision.

PLO

During an 11 January speech in Beirut broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat revealed that there are Palestinian pilots in Nicaragua and that Palestinian revolutionaries are alongside the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Angola and "everywhere in the world" where there are revolutionaries.

Israel

According to MA'ARIV, a large terrorist network has recently been discovered in Nabulus, the members of which will be charged with 27 terrorist incidents dating back to 1975. The group's members, most of whom were trained in Damascus and Lebanon, included elderly, highly respected Nabulus figures, MA'ARIV stated.

Sudan

University Closure -- SUNA reported that classes at Al-Jazirah University in Wad Madani, Al-Jazirah Province, have been suspended until further notice. It gave no explanation for the suspension.

Relations With Chad -- SUNA transmitted the text of a press statement issued at the conclusion of talks between President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, in which Sudan stressed support for the Chadian Government and pledged not to aid forces working against it, particularly the Armed Forces of the North, led by Hissein Habre. The statement also announced that the two countries agreed to reopen their embassies in Ndjamena and Khartoum.

Syria

WAKH reported that in an interview with Qatar radio Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denied that there is any Syrian-Kuwaiti mediation to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

Al-Asad Moscow Visit -- Citing "informed sources" in Damascus, Monte Carlo radio reported that President Hafiz al-Asad will visit Moscow after Foreign Minister Khaddam's journey there on 15 January.

Libya

JANA reported that an agreement to develop technical and technological oil cooperation between the national oil establishment and the Iranian oil company was signed in Tripoli.

Iran

Velayati on Foreign Policy -- Tehran radio reported that Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati delivered a speech to foreign diplomats in which he officially announced that the Government of Iran respects the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other countries and never considers exporting revolution "in a sense which is contrary" to that principle. He went on to state that Iran will continue to struggle against the United States and Israel. In an interview reported by AFP, Velayati rejected any possibility of normalizing relations with the United States, which he accused of supporting Kurdish rebels, Marxists and other leftist opposition groups in Iran. He said Iran would like to improve relations with the Soviet Union, Persian Gulf states and West European nations. Velayati asserted that the Iranian charge d'affaires in the YAR, recently expelled for distributing anti-YAR pamphlets, had not broken any diplomatic rules but had distributed a printed denial that Iran had executed Iraqi prisoners of war.

Denial of Loan Request -- IRNA noted that the Central Bank deputy governor denied reports from Tokyo that Iran had requested a loan from Japanese and West European banks. He also denied that the Japanese Government does not wish to continue its barter trade with Iran.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT: PLO REVOLUTIONARIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

NC121349 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat -- indentified as Abu 'Ammar -- delivered 11 January at the poetry recital held by the Palestinian writers and journalists permanent secretariat in Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall at Beirut Arab University -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We, our Palestinian revolution and our entire Arab nation are passing through a dark tunnel. This dark tunnel includes assassinations, explosions, plots, maneuvers and military preparations for transgressions not only by the U.S. Army, which is disguised by the Israeli uniform or Israeli slogans, but these battles are awaiting us through this U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

Our pride, brothers, in the Palestinian revolution is what Haig said a few days ago. He said: I can stomach that there might be oviet pilots in Nicaragua and possibly Cuban, but Palestinian pilots? I tell him: There are Palestinian pilots in Nicaragua! There are Palestinian revolutionaries with the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Angola and everywhere in the world there are revolutionaries. [applause] The Palestinian revolution reflects the march of free and honest men in the world.

The other day, when [Israeli Defense Minister] Sharon announced the annexation of the Golan Heights, he was asked why was he massing his forces. He said: To make the Palestinians and the Syrian kneel. What he meant was that he wants the Palestinian revolution to submit. I want to tell him that there is no longer any Palestinian who is afraid; that the era has begun when it is the Palestinian who makes others fear him. [applause] The Palestinian frightens the enemies of his Arab nation.

This is a historic portent and good omen which appears at the end of the dark tunnel. I am not only seeing the good omen and the light at the end of the tunnel but, by God, believe me, my brothers and my beloved ones, I am seeing the minarets of Jerusalem, the churches of Jerusalem at the end of the dark tunnel. [applause]

It is a matter of time, no more, no less. I ask my brothers in our Arab nation to close our ranks as one man to test time; we must unite to test time.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF INTERVIEWED ON ARAB ISSUES

GF112010 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Jan 82 pp 7, 12

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, by unnamed AL-KHALIJ correspondent in Beirut "On Eve of Celebrations of 17th Anniversary of Palestinian Revolution"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Central Council of the Palestinian revolution convened recently in Damascus. Tell us about this meeting and its important results.

[Answer] The most important thing at the meeting was to review very important internal issues. During the past few months there have been differences among the revolution factions on Prince Fahd's plan. Some dealt with this issue in a decisive and unobjective way while others slandered the plan. This created a rift in the Palestinian arena. The council reviewed this issue and restored unity among the factions. It also manifested this unity, particularly through the Fatah Revolutionary Council's initiative to hold a dialogue among Fatah, the Popular Front and the Democratic Front.

This had positive results. The council also discussed another important issue: the annexation of the Golan. The need to concentrate on the annexation was discussed because some issues can be tackled only after resolving the Golan front. This does not mean starting a classical war but launching a war in which the forces of the Palestinian revolution penetrate the depth [of Israel] with the Syrian Army's assistance. The meeting also dealt with a third point -- the issue of a settlement. Stress was placed on the fact that any settlement that contradicts the PLO's current program will be firmly rejected.

[Question] How do you view the background of Israel's Golan annexation, and what is the nature of the U.S.-Israeli difference on this issue?

[Answer] The annexation of Golan means Israel does not want peace in the region. This is confirmed by its continuous expansion in the occupied Arab territories in order to accommodate more Jewish immigrants. This is the issue of the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan. [sentence as published] It will probably be implemented before Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in two stages. The first stage is a battle in southern Lebanon, followed by occupying new territory that will be either annexed to Israel directly or which Israel will annex indirectly through UN forces in order to prevent any Palestinian or revolutionary presence in this region.

The second stage will be an attempt to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or an attempt to annex one of them and then establish so-called autonomy rule under Israeli supervision. This overall plan is based on expansionism. The issue is not confined to the Golan, the West Bank and southern Lebanon only; there will be many attempts to blackmail the current Egyptian ruler into more concessions such as those which swept away his predecessor, Anwar as-Sadat. Egyptian ruler Mubarak will impede Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next April if he objects to these steps.

[Question] It is said that Israeli-U.S. differences on the annexation of the Golan are due to a U.S. attempt to open contact with Syria in the future by insinuating that there is a U.S. difference. What is your opinion?

[Answer] My opinion is that there are no U.S.-Israeli differences. There are minor differences on certain details. I do not believe these differences will affect the essence of their relations. It is true that the United States sided with the resolution that condemned the annexation of the Golan and suspended or froze talks on strategic cooperation. However, it quickly softened its stand in this regard. Whatever the situation, the real explanation for the U.S. stand is that the United States wants to remove the embarrassment of its Arab friends. Its step came before the emergency Arab foreign ministers meeting in an attempt to foil any possible positive Arab move in this direction.

There is another meeting by the Security Council in this respect. Here, I can say that I challenge the United States to take any step to condemn Israel. Hence the U.S. stand is a mere tactic or show. There are no U.S. Israeli differences. There are strategic U.S. interests in Israel's presence. The United States seems to say: "If Israel were not there, we would have to create it some way or other."

[Question] The Syrian president's Arab tour came after Israel's expansionist plan. How do you view this tour, and do you expect Arab solidarity -- even a minimum of it -- at a time when Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's plan is still open to discussion?

[Answer] In fact, so far I am not acquainted with President al-Asad's visit except through the press. One can expect that a move to achieve Arab solidarity began with this visit. The issue is not of Syria's relations with the Arab Gulf.

Arab solidarity has basic elements. The annexation of the Golan is a grave issue to the Arab nation's future. It has to put an end to all Syrian-Iraqi disuputes because these disputes are nullifying a major source of Arab strength from the struggle against the Zionist enemy. The first goal of Syrian-Iraqi rapproachement must be to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war because, if it does not stop, Iraq's and Iran's energy will continue to be depleted, energy that should be employed against the main enemy.

Arab solidarity must also be based on foundations. The foremost of these is the fact that the current stage is not the stage of settlements. We Arabs should not propose initiatives. We are not required to take initiatives because this is the task of others.

As for when Arabs mustpropose certain initiatives, it will be when the Arabs are strong enough to impose a real balance on Earth. So long as this does not happen, any proposals or initiatives from our side will necessarily serve the enemy's camp. I do not believe any Arab country is ready to sacrifice one barrel of oil for the sake of any project or initiative.

Therefore, I can firmly say that we Arabs have to find the means to enable us to change the balance of power in order to impose or propose any initiative ourselves.

[Question] The answer left out the second part of the question. Will Arab solidarity be achieved at a time when the Saudi crown prince's plan remains open for discussion?

[Answer] Why do we keep offering Fahd's plan? Fahd's plan was proposed at the Fes summit but failed. Why do we waste time in talking abut old matters? I say any forthcoming Arab summit should formulate a unified Arab stand to change the balance of power so that we can impose the settlement we, the Arabs, want on the Zionist enemy.

[Question] How are your relations with the Iranian Government, particularly regarding your contacts on the need to end the Gulf war?

[Answer] There are no contacts with Iran. They were broken off long ago because the Iranians do not want to make concessions. They seem to say that others are either with them or against them, either with right or with wrong. Therefore, talk and dialogue with the Iranian Government is virtually nil. This, of course, does not mean that there are no contacts. Contacts exist, but they are not so important as they were before. I say that if Iranians remain intransigent in this war, it is they who will surely lose. They are not thinking of outlets to relieve them of the evils of the war and to allow an Iraqi withdrawal.

[Question] We described the policy and tactics of the Palestinian revolution as being "realistic." Will this realism reach the point of the formation of a government-in-exile so that this can be counted on as a legal formula for any future international discussions?

[Answer] Nothing entails the formation of such a government. The reason is that the PLO forms the framework of the revolution and the government. The PLO attends meetings of the Arab countries as well as meetings of the United Nations, in addition to most international conferences.

[Question] Upon reading the message by Bashir Jumayyil which was treated as an initiative, it seems that the Lebanese front intends to have a dialogue with the Palestinian resistance. What is your reaction to this intention? Is there a possibility of a Palestinian-Phalangist meeting?

[Answer] Our relations with any side are based on making sure that side does not deal with Israel. This applies to our stand toward the Lebanese front. Besides, our relations are based on our intention to deal with everybody after detente and understanding are achieved between the Lebanese front and the National Movement. If the first condition is met, that is, severing of ties with Israel, we will not oppose a dialogue with any Lebanese side, because it is in our national interest not to have any enemies in Lebanon. We do not desire that just some of the Lebanese side with the Palestinian revolution. We hope all Lebanese support our issue and revolution.

[Question] Do you not think that Bashir Jumayyil's message to President Sarkis on severing ties with Israel constitutes a factor to remove worries and an introduction to settle the situation?

[Answer] The message could constitute a start, and it does constitute genuine hope. The matters are not so clear as to remove worries.

[Question] If one of the leaders of the Lebanese front and the Phalangist Party expressed readiness to meet with you, what would your reaction be?

[Answer] If relations with Israel were really severed, then I would not object. I met with Amin Jumayyil, and this meeting was based on the flexibility he had showed toward us. In addition to this, he expressed willingness to end relations with the enemy.

[Question] A plan has been recently proposed to enlarge the UNIFIL area. What do you think are the goals behind this plan?

[Answer] This U.S. plan is inspired by Israel. According to the Americans, this must be followed by an Israeli drive through southern Lebanon to drive the Palestinian resistance and the joint forces north of the Litani River. They know that our artillery is defensive. If our artillery is not driven back by the UN forces, therefore, it must be driven back by Israel. Therefore, we have the choice of a peaceful liquidation of the Palestinian resistance through the UN forces or a military liquidation through the Israeli Army. At any rate, I do not expect Israel and the U.S. plan to be successful in achieving their aspiration.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC OFFICIAL EXAMINES CURRENT GULF, ARAB ISSUES

GF091047 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0658 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- Ibrahim as-Subhi, the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] assistant secretary general for political affairs, has said that the Gulf countries will comprehensively review the political situation in the region and will consider all possibilities in order to put forward a unified policy to guarantee peace and security in the region and to keep it free from threats.

The newspaper AL-ADWA' published here today quoted As-Subhi as saying: "There are designs on the Gulf region because of its strategic location and resources. We have to determine the source of the threats menacing the region. When the sources of danger are determined, we can counter these threats and protect the region."

He called on Gulf countries to promptly assist any GCC country that is being plotted against because stability and peace in the region are the collective responsibility of all GCC countries.

On the Middle East problem, he said: "Both the United States and the Soviet Union have roles in resolving this problem. They are equal partners in resolving the Arab problem. However, the basic solution is in the hands of the Arabs if they agree on an opinion. The Soviet Union is a superpower and so is the United States. Yet, we do not differentiate between the two countries except on the basis of who is with us and who is against us. We will cooperate to the last degree with anyone who is ready to cooperate with us."

On the suspended Fes summit, As-Subhi said: The conference did not suffer a setback, as some circles claim. Arabs were wise when they adopted the decision to suspend the conference in order to study the situation.

As-Subhi said: "It would have been a setback if the Arabs had made a quick resolution. Now, they have time to decide on one resolution. This is currently what is going on in the Arab and Gulf arenas."

The GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs welcomed Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and said: "What is going on in Egypt is auspicious, and Egypt's return to the Arab ranks is an achievement for the Arabs and for Egypt itself."

He said: We cannot deny the role of Egypt, which possesses enormous human and military resources that can be relied upon for a political and strategic balance. If a dialogue between Egypt and Arab brothers is decided upon, there will be no conditions because it is very easy to reach a solution on this subject once a dialogue begins.

Recalling Saudi Arabia's peace plan, he lauded Saudi Arabia's stand in confronting the challenges the Arab nation is currently facing. He said the plan began as a Saudi plan and passed through Gulf channels and has reached an Arab stage.

Ibrahim as-Subhi hoped that Gulf unity would be reached through Arab unity. He said: "We in the GCC aspire for unity. However, we have not yet to announce it. Rather, we have to pave the way that will lead us to it. Unity will ultimately be announced."

On the existence of border disputes and their effect on the work of the GCC, As-Subhi affirmed that the GCC countries stood above these issues. He said: "We in the GCC do not talk about these outdated issues that no longer exist. If there is any discrepancy, we will find a solution."

As-Subhi called for implementing the principle of consultations in Islam to enhance the experiment of real democracy. He said: "What is required is consultative assemblies or consultative councils, no matter the name. What is important is to guarantee a certain way through which the citizen's opinion can be sincerely and honestly conveyed to the responsible parties and officials can respond without any embarrassment. This is what the GCC countries are trying to do."

As-Subhi ruled out the possibility of establishing parliaments as in the Western world. He said: "Our social and political atmosphere differs from that of Western countries. There is harmony between us, and we do not need the outcries heard in European parliaments."

The GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs said that GCC countries played a very big role in restoring Saudi-Libyan relations when Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah outlined the need for restoring relations to Libyan officials. Libyan officials responded to these efforts.

He also noted GCC efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and said: "The GCC countries discussed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during his tour of the region the possible role he could play in ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said: "We do not spare any effort in resolving differences and dispute on the Arab and Islamic levels."

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OAU DELEGATION

GF121717 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met today with the OAU delegation led by Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, the Sudanese ambassador to Ethiopia and Sudan's representative to the organization, currently visiting Doha. The meeting was attended by Muhammad ibn Hamad al-Khalifah, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Husayn 'Ali ad-Dusari, director of the foreign minister's office.

An official Foreign Ministry source has announced that the South African racist regime's practices against the African confrontation states were discussed during the meeting. The same source said the delegation briefed the minister on the racist regime's violations against the African people's life and property and explained the close links between the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel.

The source added the Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani showed full understanding of the African viewpoint and the African struggle for the liberation and independence of all countries of the African Continent. The minister expressed hope that the African countries will continue to boycott and isolate the Zionist regime from the African Continent.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR PERCY

LD111118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1052 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, received Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and chairman of the Senate Energy Subcommittee at noon today in his office at the Al-Ma'dhar Palace.

The meeting was attended by the Saudi ambassador to the United States, and the U.S. ambassador to the kingdom. Senator Percy arrived here yesterday for a visit to the kingdom within his current tour of the Middle East.

Percy's Departure Remarks

LD121906 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1755 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Zahran, 12 Jan (SPA) -- U.S. Senator Charles Percy has reiterated his deep respect for the kingdom as a stronghold of stability and moderation in the Middle East and as a country with a growing regional and international position. He also expressed his admiration for the important efforts being exerted by the Saudi Arabian Government for the development of Saudi society.

In a statement on leaving Zahran for Muscat this evening, at the end of his 3-day visit to the kingdom, Senator Percy said that he had useful meetings with senior Saudi officials led by the deputy prime minister and crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He pointed out that his talks in the kingdom covered a large number of areas of common interest, in particular, the Middle East issue and bilateral relations. He added that there was general agreement on the urgent need to the establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East. He expressed his admiration for the kingdom's contribution to the efforts to find a conclusive solution to the Lebanese crisis and for its anxiousness to bolster the cease-fire there.

He expressed his confidence in the strength of Saudi-American relations and his conviction that they will gorw for the good of both peoples and for peace and stability in the entire region.

PAPERS PRAISE STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN POLICY

LD121406 Riyadh SPA in English 1223 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) -- The kingdom's total rejection of hostile forces to distort its policies and the UN's Security Council debate on the imposition of sanctions on Israel figured for editorial comments in today's newspapers.

AL-BILAD noted the hostile forces attempts to defame the kingdom and distort its policies through fabricated news "will not force the kingdom to renounce its march for realising Arab solidarity."

The paper felt the Saudi Arabian peace plan has very clearly expressed the Arab hopes for achieving a just and lasting peace in the region. The paper hailed the kingdom's firm support of the Palestinian issue.

'UKAZ deplored some Arab newspapers attempts to distort the kingdom's declared policy toward the Palestinian issue and raise doubts relating to the kingdom's efforts for unifying the Arab ranks and ensuring international support for the Palestinian issue and Arab causes.

The paper endorsed the kingdom's unwavering support of the Palestinian cause and drew the attention of these newspapers to shoulder their national responsibility by giving prime concern to the purifying of the Arab atmosphere with the aim of maintaining the Arab solidarity.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-MADINAH newspaper said the statement of the Royal Court has confirmed the kingdom's policy toward the Palestinian issue and the Arab fateful causes.

The paper said the kingdom's policy relating to the issue is well-known to every Arab state and the Palestinian people and as such fabricated news circulated by some Arab newspapers will practically have no effect either on the kingdom's firm support for the Palestinian and Arab causes, nor will it change the Palestinian people's recognition of the kingdom's constructive role and firm stand in support of them.

Meanwhile, AL-YAWM was confident "there is practically no need for the kingdom to prove its genuine stands on the Palestinian issue. The paper condemned the Arab newspapers, which were receiving instructions from foreign quarters.

AL-NADWAH observed the Royal Court statement has very honestly corrected the erroneous explanations given by some Arab newspapers which were basically aimed at distorting and raising doubts concerning the kingdom's stand on the Palestinian issue.

AL-MADINAH WARNS AGAINST U.S. 'BANDWAGON'

GF121935 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 9 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Security Council's Nonsense"]

[Excerpts] Three days have passed without the UN Security Council session that was supposed to have been held on 5 January as set by the council's session on 17 December to discuss imposing sanctions against Israel if it did not respond to the Security Council's call for rescinding the bill annexing the Syrian Golan Heights. Nevertheless, Israel did not answer the Security Council's call and still affirms its seizure of the Golan Heights. The United States has promised Israel to veto any decision that would impose penal sanctions on Israel.

Yesterday we heard that France joined the U.S. bandwagon and announced that it does not agree to sanctions against Israel. Political news from London conveys the same stand. The Italians, whose country is torn by Red Brigade activities, yesterday offered Shamir, the enemy's foreign minister, a present symbolizing their rejection of the Arabs' friendship -- their confirmation that they would not receive Yasir 'Arafat.

We deduce from all this that there is a carefully conceived alliance whose features have begun to appear quite clearly and that the Arab nation is about to experience a new kind of Zionist-crusaders alliance. This alliance that will revive the crusaders' adventurous spirit that was first buried by Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, then flourished in [time indistinct] A.D. and was later buried in the Suez Canal by the Egyptian people, is trying to gather its scattered remnants anew under the leadership of the United States.

Three full days have passed and the United States is still trying to ensure that the Arabs do not get the nine votes necessary to approve the sanctions. The United States moved heaven and earth to persuade Panama, Zaire and Spain to remain neutral or vote for Israel. It is a shameful stand and a disgrace to U.S. policy. This fact urges the Palestinians to reconsider their military strategy. The PLO, which has accepted the peaceful alternative of securing usurped Palestinian rights, is still a military organization like any other organization that has snatched its independence from the claws of U.S., British and French colonialism.

The PLO has proved it is capable of waging liberation battles outside Palestine. It has had experiments and experiences with Europe in Munich, Bonn, London and Paris that are obvious to those who are playing with fire now. It is not in either the West's or the United States' interest to establish this alliance against the causes of right, justice and national dignity.

Europe should realize that climbing on the U.S. and Zionist bandwagon will be devastatingly dangerous for Europe because it is encountering new trends which the Palestinians may see as the only outlet through which their guns can be heard in Europe's capitals, even though the triggers are pulled by non-Palestinians.

YAR

IRANIAN ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE NETWORK DISCOVERED

JN122806 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Diplomatic sources in London revealed that YAR security authorities have discovered an Iranian espionage and sabotage network and arrested some of its members. The sources added that this network worked under the supervision of the former Iranian charge d'affaires in San'a', who was expelled last month after he was arrested in the act of distributing leaflets hostile to the YAR and the Arab nation.

The sources stressed that the activity of this network was concentrated on sabotage, assassinations and distribution of hostile leaflets with the aim of stirring up perplexity and sedition among the people. They added that some of the arrested elements of this network are undergoing interrogation on the sabotage activities of their network and those of the other elements so far unarrested.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO OFFICIAL

EA111900 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Brother Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question and the struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership against Zionist conspiracies inside the occupied territory and south Lebanon.

He also discussed with Brother Khalaf the current developments in the Arab arena in the light of the conspiracies against the Palestinian cause [words indistinct]. They also discussed fraternal relations linking the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions in the general course of the Arab liberation movement.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad assured Brother Khalaf of the principled stands of the YSP and the Government of the PDRY on the side of the just revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership to regain their legitimate rights, return to their homeland and build an independent national Palestinian state.

Brother Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, arrived in Aden this morning at the head of a delegation. His visit will last several days.

In a press statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY he said that the purpose of his visit to Democratic Yemen was to hold further discussions with the YSP leadership, headed by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in order to discuss the subjects concerning the Arab world following the Fes summit. Abd Iyad pointed out that the talks he will be holding with our country's party leadership will deal with bilateral relations between the YSP and the Fatah movement.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY HAIG'S CAIRO VISIT

'Ali's Welcoming Statement

NC121801 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) -- The text of the speech which Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali delivered at Cairo airport upon the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig follows:

I am happy to welcome Mr Haig in Cairo. His visit comes as part of the continuing consultations between the Governments of Egypt and the United States and within the framework of efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement in the Middle East.

We hope this visit will bolster the chances available for the establishment of peace in the area by giving momentum to the autonomy talks for the achievement of a full and genuine autonomy for the Palestinians, according to the provisions of the Camp David accords. These accords stipulate that Gaza and the West Bank will be given a transitional period after which the Palestinian people will be able to exercise their legitimate rights, their right to self-determination.

Egypt, on its part, will spare no effort in keeping the talks going on until the desired results are achieved, whether before or after the complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, taking into consideration all points of view.

We welcome Mr Haig's desire to fulfill an active role in the autonomy negotiations. His visit will undoubtedly confirm the absolute U.S. commitment to achieve a comprehensive settlement acceptable to all the parties.

Your presence, Mr Haig, during this important stage of the negotiations is indicative of your government's commitment to establish peace in the Middle East. It also is a source of optimism regarding the possiblity of overcoming the obstacles currently facing the negotiations.

I would like to assure you that Egypt is determined to continue exerting efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace that takes into account the interests of all the parties, out of its belief that peace cannot be achieved without mutual recognition among all the parties and the respect of each other's rights regarding self-determination and living in peace within secure borders without facing outside threats.

We welcome you, Mr Secretary, and the delegation accompanying you, and we hope you will have a good and fruitful stay in Egypt.

Variant Report on Speech

NC122006 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt is determined to proceed along the course of a just and comprehensive peace which will guarantee the interests of all sides and which, the government believes, cannot be achieved without the mutual recognition among all the parties to the conflict and the respect of each other's rights regarding self-determination and living in peace within secure borders without facing outside threats.

The deputy prime minister stated this in the speech welcoming U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on his arrival in Cairo this afternoon for a 2-day visit.

President Husni Mubarak will receive Mr Haig, who will hold discussions with Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the Middle East situation and on giving an impetus to the peace process.

In his speech, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Mr Haig's visit comes as part of the continuous consultations between the governments of the United States and Egypt and within the framework of the two states' efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement in the Middle East. He expressed his hope that this visit will bolster the chances of peace in the area by giving momentum to the tripartite discussions to establish a real autonomy for the Palestinians, according to the provisions of the Camp David accords, which would result in an interim authority for the West Bank and Gaza after which the Palestinian people would be able to exercise their legitimate rights, foremost their right to self-determination.

His excellency stressed that Egypt will spare no effort in keeping the talks going on until the desired results are achieved, whether before or after the complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, taking into account all the prevailing practical considerations.

'Ali went on: We welcome Mr Haig in his capacity as the representative of the United States, the full partner in these talks. His visit will undoubtedly confirm the absolute U.S. commitment to achieve a compehensive peaceful settlement acceptable to all the parties and its adherence to its declared positions on the main issues to be discussed. These positions are an affirmation of the principle of the illegality of any unilateral measures that would affect the chances of a comprehensive solution. Mr Haig's presence is indicative of the U.S. Government's sincere commitment to the Middle East peace. It is a source of hope regarding the possibility of overcoming the obstacles currently facing the negotiations, because of Mr Haig's positive influence on the course of the peace process.

Talks Begin

NC121733 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the Newsreel program]

[Text] The Egyptian-U.S. discussions began at the As-Salam Hotel in Heliopolis shortly after the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Cairo for a 2-day official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Here is a report by colleague Sa'd 'Awad on these discussions.

[Begin recording] Alexander Haig's visit to Cairo is a part of his tour of some states in the region. The visit is an attempt by the United States to overcome the obstacles obstructing the progress of the autonomy negotiations and, consequently, the Middle East peace process.

Immediately after his arrival, Haig went to the As-Salam Hotel, where the Egyptian-U.S. discussions began a short while ago. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali heads the Egyptian side. The discussions will naturally center on ways of bolstering the autonomy negotiations to establish full autonomy for the Palestinians for an interim period after which the Palestinian people will determine their own future.

Following the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state, 'Ali said that Egypt is determined to proceed along the course of the comprehensive and just peace which will guarantee the interests of all sides.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is scheduled to receive Alexander Haig tomorrow. A second round of the discussions will then be held at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din will afterwards receive the U.S. secretary of state. [end recording]

First Meeting Ends

NC122053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) -- The first round of Egyptian-U.S. talks lasted about 1 1/2 hours after which the two sides refused to make any statements on what took place during the meeting.

MENA has learned that the talks focused on the autonomy negotiations and that Alexander Haig expressed his readiness to personally play a direct role in the peace process in the Middle East by giving momentum to the autonomy negotiations.

The agency also learned that the Egyptian side welcomed U.S. readiness to play an active role in the coming period to give momentum to the autonomy negotiations and continued U.S. commitment to achieve comprehensive peace in the area.

The Egyptian side noted the importance of achieving a framework acceptable to the Palestinians. It also noted the importance of mutual recognition among parties and for each party to respect the right of the other and to live within its borders in security. [passage indistinct on 'Ali holding dinner banquet for Haig]

Mubarak Statement

NC131215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) -- Following his meeting today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said there is nothing new in the talks and that Haig has come to the area to push the peace process.

Asked about whether the talks have any time limit, President Mubarak said that there is nothing in the Camp David agreements that has anything to do with specifying a date for the talks.

Regarding what Haig said about expanding the context of the talks, President Mubarak said that this will only occur after a declaration of principles on the autonomy talks.

Asked whether other parties will join the talks and whether these parties are European, President Mubarak said: Why European parties? He added that the problem is Arab and not European.

Muhyi Ad-Din Meeting

NC131324 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received in his office at noon today U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is visiting Cairo.

After the meeting, Muhyi ad-Din said that he discussed with Haig Egyptian-U.S. relations in various political and economic fields in general and the Palestinian autonomy discussions, the Egyptian-Israeli relations in the coming phase, and, in particular, the Israeli withdrawal in April.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that the U.S. secretary of state has reaffirmed to him the inevitability of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on schedule, and added that he wished Haig bon voyage on his departure for Israel, wishing him success in his mission.

He said the discussions also dealt with the aid the United States is giving Egypt and the hope for a new type of aid. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Investment Affairs Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

Answering a question on U.S. loans and aid to Egypt, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that part of this aid to Egypt was in the form of a grant, and the other part was in the form of loans on easy terms. He said the new view on aid aims at selecting projects and financing them by moving allocations from one project to another, which in fact is a technical matter. Answering another question on the U.S. role in the peace question, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said the presence of the U.S. secretary in fact confirms this U.S. role.

Responding to another question on factors indicating new momentum in the autonomy negotiations, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said: Haig's activity and his presence in the area now and his visit to Egypt and then to Israel -- all of this amounts to positive U.S. participation in giving momentum to the negotiations.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC122242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2207 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) -- In tomorrow's commentary, Wednesday, AL-AHRAM points out that it is hoped now that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's current visit to Egypt will be the beginning of a new push in the autonomy talks, which will become the focus of contacts after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, to decisively tacke a solution to the main problem upon which peace in the Middle East and the world depends.

The paper says that although the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is confronting the problem for the first time, it must have finally formulated a number of ideas to ensure progress in the talks in the correct directions specified by the Camp David accords. Consequently, it will not take long before we see these talks resume with the participation of a special U.S. (?representative) and making good progress. This will confirm the importance of negotiations as the only alternative to conflict. The paper adds that it will be logical when negotiations resume to proceed toward agreement on a declaration of principles governing the solution of the problem within the framework of the Camp David accords, so that there will be no attempts to escape from the provisions of the accords.

MUBARAK REINSTATES 26 UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

NC122119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a presidential decree reinstating 26 teachers in their previous posts which they occupied as members of the teaching staff in the universities and higher institutions.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR RELEASES 27 FROM CUSTODY

NC121506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) -- The socialist public prosecutor, counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali, issued decision No 5 for 1982 releasing 27 persons from custody, effective today.

These are: Asmir Muhammad 'Ali Sirri; Sulayman Ibrahim ash-Shimi; Mamduh 'Abdallah Muhammad Ibrahim; Ibrahim Taha Hashur; Muhammad Muhammad Abu ad-Dahab; Ahmad Fu'ad Ibrahim as-Samman; Shafiq Iskandar Hanna; Al-Anba Fam, born Tubiya Ishaq; 'Umar 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu al-Majd; 'Id 'Abd al-Jalil Badr; 'Adil 'Azar Buturus; 'Abd an-Nasir Idris Muhammad 'Uthman; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd as-Sami' Abu Zayd; Al-Anba Bayman, born Kamal Habib; Nazmi Fahim Sulayman; Fu'ad Yusuf 'Abd al-Malik; Mahmud 'Ali 'Abd al-Hakim; Fathi Jalal as-Sayyid 'Abd ar-Rahman; 'Adil 'Abd al-Maqsud 'Id; Priest Yusuf As'ad; Priest Bishawi Yis, born Ra'fat Zaki Yiss; Dr 'Ali Taha Fwayji; Ahmad Taha Ahmad; 'Abd al-'Azim 'Abd Munaf Muhammad, known as 'Abd al-'Azim Munaf; Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im Muhammad Hasan Ibrahim; 'Abd al-Muhsin Muhammad Hammudah and Muhammad 'Abd ar-Raziq Ahmad Ahmad.

Assistant Socialist Public Prosecutor Yusuf Daraz said that advanced age, health and some other humanitarian conditions were among the considerations on which the decision was based and that the cases and the evidence they contain have been shelved. He also said that the decision will be implemented as of today.

MAY DENIES NATION'S PARTICIPATION IN FES SUMMIT

PM121643 Cairo MAY in Arabic 11 Jan 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Will Not Participate in Second Fes Conference"]

[Text] There has been once again talk about the imminent convening of an Arab summit to complete the unfinished summit held in Fes in Morocco. Arabic newspapers attributed statements to several Arab personalities about the possibility of Egypt's attending the summit, whose date so far has not been fixed.

MAY has learned that Cairo did not receive any proposals directly or indirectly in this regard from any Arab capital. All Cairo knows about the summit comes from news published in the Arab world press.

An official source has told MAY that Egypt's participation in the coming summit is not being discussed, since the Arab countries have not extended an invitation to Cairo nor is Egypt prepared to take part in such a conference for several reasons. The most important are:

Relations between Cairo and most Arab capitals have been broken since the signing of the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel. It is, therefore, unacceptable for Egypt to attend a conference attended by the kings and presidents of countries with which relations are severed.

The conferees are supposed to be brought together by "common ground" which so far is nonexistent as a result of differences of views which became defined immediately following the announcement of the Egyptian initiative which launched the peace process.

SHIPS WARNED AGAINST SAILING IN NORTHERN GULF

JN121519 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (INA) -- Iraq has today renewed its warning to all world vessels to avoid sailing in the northern Arab Gulf area, previously declared a mined area.

In a statement to INA, the commander of the navy and coastal defense said that any vessels in the northern area of the Arab Gulf will be treated like the enemy vessels which were sunk yesterday. He pointed out that the Armed Forces General Command had announced since the beginning of the war with the Persian enemy that this was an operational area in which the presence of naval vessels is prohibited. He added that Iraqi naval units later laid mines from the head of the Arab Gulf as far as Bandar-e Khomeyni. He went on to say that the Persian enemy did not take this into account and insisted on turning this area into a graveyard for its ships and naval units.

The commander of the navy and coastal defense said that yesterday Iraqi vessels discovered seven naval targets sailing out of Bandar-e Khomeyni toward the sea. He added that our naval units followed them and managed to destroy three of them. The large one was destroyed at the entrance of the water passage leading to the Iranian port. He said that Iraqi forward observation posts saw fire and columns of smoke rising from the attacked vessels, which forced the enemy to send its helicopters and fighter planes to the area in a desperate attempt to save what was left of the vessels. However, he said, all enemy attempts were doomed to failure.

The commander of the navy and coastal defense stressed that any naval vessels in this area will meet the same fate of the enemy vessels yesterday. He added that the area had been mined since the beginning of the war.

POSITIONS REORGANIZED IN KHAFAJIYAH AREA

JN121841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that, during the past few days, the Iraqi forces reorganized their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area without any interference from the Persian enemy.

The military spokesman told INA that the reorganization took place in an area in which the Iraqi forces have been stationed since the beginning of the war. He added that this operation was required by military exigencies as well as security of the units and fortification of their positions all along the front.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 582

JN121715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, Iraqi forces killed 170 Iranians and destroyed 2 guns, 8 vehicles and 3 observation posts. Communique No 582, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, added that the Iraqi forces also seized large quantities of intact weapons and equipment. It said that Iraqi aircraft continued their raids against the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base. The Iraqi losses were five martyrs in all sectors and one vehicle damaged. Following is the text of the communique.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The victorious Iraqi forces continue to teach the forces of the spiteful Khomeyni clique hard lessons and make them taste the bitterness of defeat until they relinquish their expansionist ambitions. Following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In addition to the losses mentioned in our Communique No 581 yesterday about the battle in the Dezful area on 11 January 1982, the defeated Persian enemy losses were 123 killed, several troops captured and large quantities of intact weapons and equipment seized.
B. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the Abadan area, killing 15.
C. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our forward positions in the Ahvaz area. Our forces hit it, killing 13 and destroying 2 vehicles and 1 observation post.
D. Eleven killed in the Sare-e Pol-e Zahab area.
E. Four killed and two guns, five vehicles and one observation post destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
F. Four killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
G. Our valiant air force continued their successful raids against the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 170 killed, several captured, 2 guns, 8 vehicles and 3 observation posts destroyed and large quantities of intact weapons and equipment captured.

II. It has been confirmed that enemy losses in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin as a result of our units' activities from 1-7 January 1982 were 32 killed and 1 tank, 2 guns, 1 vehicle and 1 excavator destroyed, in addition to what was stated in our communiques for those days.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.
C. This afternoon, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn this morning received the credentials of Chadian Ambassador Hamed Mohamed Ishaq, Guinean Ambassador Mamalou Saliou Sylla and Danish Ambassador (Vasrik Otoleh Kier). [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jan 82 JN]

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PLO'S QADDUMI

JN121547 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Amman, 12 Jan (PETRA) -- This morning Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi.

Al-Qasim and Qaddumi reviewed recent developments in the region, the current Arab situation, the need to achieve Arab solidarity and devote Arab joint efforts to confronting the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation.

Al-Qasim pointed out the need to implement the comprehensive Arab strategy agreed on by the Arab leaders during the Tunis, Baghdad and Amman summits. Al-Qasim and Qaddumi reviewed the good relations between Jordan and the PLO.

PREMIER RECEIVES PLO-JORDANIAN COMMITTEE

JN121544 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Amman, 12 Jan (PETRA) -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran this afternoon received in his office members of the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee.

Last year's committee work and achievements in attaining the goals of consolidating our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied territories and the work program for this year were reviewed during this meeting. The condition of our kinfolk in the occupied territories, means of consolidating their steadfastness and enabling them to face the practices and plans of the Israeli occupation authorities and steps to face these plans and foil them were also discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL

JN121739 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received in his office at noon today Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation.

Viewpoints on international issues, particularly the Middle East issue and Israeli expansionist and aggressive practices against the Arab territory and rights, the most recent of which was the decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, were exchanged during the meeting.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Amman last night during a tour of several countries in the region.

JORDAN TIMES ON U.S. PRO-ISRAEL STAND AT UN

JN100855 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Only Symbols"]

[Text] The extended debate taking place at the United Nations Security Council this week about a resolution on the effective Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is not really a reflection of the United Nations system's ability or inability to deal with international issues of this sort. The U.N., after all, is but a mirror of the countries that make it up, and it is unfair to heap scorn on the United Nations per se. It is only as good or as bad as its member countries.

The real issue at hand, we suggest, is the relationship between the United States and Israel. The United States has made it clear that it will veto a U.S. call for sanctions against Israel, and thus what is taking place now in the Security Council is a routine diplomatic exercise in semantics and style. It is good form to have yet another U.N. resolution rapping Israel on its well-rapped knuckles; the effort to secure such a resolution will continue, with our humble support for the sake of form and style and the need to keep the historical record honest.

But deeper down, the Security Council discussions are yet another signal to the Arabs and to the world that the United States is willing only to make symbolic, ultimately hypocritical and hollow, gestures of anger at Israel, but is not willing to go further than this. We are again witnessing the time-tested constant that when the chips are down, the Americans and the Israelis are on the same side. The Americans are telling us again that they are, effectively, undisturbed by Israel's actions in the Middle East, and they are, essentially, pleased with the status quo in the area. What a feeble performance it is, indeed.

EDITORIAL CONTRASTS ABU 'AYN/MACKIN EXTRADITIONS

JN100740 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sickening"]

[Text] The United States closed the last year on a note of unusually flagrant double standards, and we would very much appreciate some more information from the American Government on the matter. On Thursday, December 31, 1981, an American federal court judge deported to the Republic of Ireland a certain Desmond Mackin, whose extradition to Great Britain had been sought by the British Government. He was accused by Britain of shooting a soldier in Northern Ireland in 1978. The American court system decided that he should not be extradited to Great Britain, but that he should simply be deported to the Republic of Ireland, where he is a free man, because the crime of which he was accused was of "political nature."

Only a few weeks ago, the same American judicial system had decided that a certain Palestinian youth named Ziyad Abu 'Ayn should be extradited to Israel to face trial on charges that he had taken part in a bombing incident in Tiberias several years ago. That extradition decision was challenged by lawyers for Mr. Abu 'Ayn on the grounds that the crime he was charged with was also of a political nature. But then Deputy Secretary of State William Clark decided that the extradition of Ziyad Abu 'Ayn should take place, and Mr. Abu 'Ayn now sits in an Israeli jail awaiting trial.

The contrast between these two cases is little short of sickening. The conclusion that we draw and that is shared by Arab-Americans in the United States is that two standards of justice prevail in the United States -- one for Arabs and another for the rest of the world. The case of Desmond Mackin reasserts the validity of the "political nature" argument in American courts, as it reasserts to us the reality that Israel's ability to influence decisions of various branches and levels of the American system of government remains vibrant and overwhelming. Ziyadh Abu 'Ayn is not alone in his Israeli jail. With him is the American system of justice. It sort of makes you want to throw up.

BRIEFS

JORDAN, CANADA UPGRADE REPRESENTATION -- AR-RA'Y has learned that the Jordanian and Canadian Governments have decided to upgrade their diplomatic representation to ambassadorial level. It is to be recalled that the Canadian Embassy in Beirut has so far been looking after Canada's affairs in Jordan. [Text] [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jan 82 p 1 JN]

OUTGOING AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR -- Amman, 10 Jan (PETRA) -- Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received in his office today nonresident Austrian Ambassador Dr Franz Parak, who came to bid farewell at the end of his term of office in Jordan. He will be working in the Austrian president's office. [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jan 82 JN]

ALGERIAN DIPLOMAT FALLS IN BEIRUT ASSASSINATION

NC130942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The body of Rabah Kheroua, an Algerian Embassy official, was found during the night in Ad-Dakkash Street in Harat Hurayk in the southern suburb of Beirut. He was shot in the head. The victim carried a diplomatic card of the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

Butrus Condemns Killing

NC131033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus strongly condemned today's killing of Algerian diplomat Rabah Kheroua, who was found dead this morning. Minister Butrus said this action constitutes a new series of violence against Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon and seems to be a plan to clear the Lebanese arena of diplomatic mission.

Minister Butrus added: I ask the Arab Deterrent Forces and the internal security forces in areas where diplomatic mission are located to adopt precautionary measures, to carry out the necessary investigations to put an end to this pland and to assist in securing the safety of diplomats.

The foreign minister has sent a cable of sympathy and condolences to the Algerian foreign minister and asked his chief of protocol in the ministry, Ambassador Jean Riyashi, to visit the Algerian Embassy in Beirut to convey condolences to Algerian Ambassador Mustafa Hashmawi.

HADDAD SPEAKS OUT ON RECENT MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

NC101240 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1011 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad -- live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: I would like to speak to you today on several small points which we cannot let pass without commenting on. It is natural for us to start with the famous speech his excellency, Mr Ilyas Sarkis, the President of the occupied Lebanese Republic, delivered on 6 January in the presence of the diplomatic corps, or what remains of the ciplomatic corps, in Lebanon. A large number of the members of this corps has departed to escape assassination and torture.

The throats of some became hoarse praising the good points of his speech and its frankness, as they claim. In Lebanon we have for long been accustomed to saving face, cajoling and licking spittle. Even if the president were to say, how big you are, oh camel, some people would still applaud and praise him and say, what a sweet speech you made.

We will not comment on the tone of Mr Sarkis' speech. It was a tone of begging for sympathy. One must weep in order to beg for sympathy of his listeners. This could be the timbre of his voice, I do not know. However, after listening to his reverberating and resounding phrases, we noticed that his only demand was for the world to help him implement the UN Security Council's resolutions on the south. Regarding other problems, he considered them as internal problems. In other words, Lebanese sovereignty is safeguarded everywhere except in this small piece of land which we call Free Lebanon. Sarkis wants to give it to the UN forces and to the saboteurs [Palestinians] because after they take this piece of land the UN forces will hand it over to the saboteurs. Lebanon's sovereignty will thus be restored and all Lebanese issues settled.

It appears that it is the view of Mr Sarkis that sovereignty is safeguarded in An-Nabatiyah and Tyre. [Words indistinct] is the representative of his excellency the president of the republic. I do not know who is the representative in An-Nabatiyah. In Sidon, the capital of the saboteurs and the swindlers, Hajj Isma'il is the village chief and district commander. He has been officially appointed in Sidon in accordance with a presidential decree. He has a district officer. I do not know what else, a governor, policemen and police officers under his command. They all obey Hajj Isma'il who commands all of them. Hajj Isma'il was appointed according to a presidential decree and, therefore, sovereignty there is safeguarded.

In Tripoli, sovereignty is safeguarded 100 percent. There are 100,000 organizations who fight, quarrel and massacre each other there. Despite this, sovereignty is safeguarded there. Speak about Beirut without any embarrassment. There is a state on every street in Beirut. Despite this, security there is safeguarded. All these states receive their orders from Sarkis. All the battles being waged against the Lebanese, particularly the Shi'ites in Beirut, are the result of orders by Sarkis. He has ordered this. The Shi'ites say the battles are being waged by the Lebanese, whereas nobody is permitted to say that he is still Lebanese. Sarkis is permitting the swindlers to fight the Shi'ites.

It is the view of Mr Sarkis that no one should say that he is Lebanese. One can say so on the radio, but if he does so seriously, then woe unto him. It is also Mr Sarkis' opinion that the battles, attacks and savage bombings launched by the Syrians and swindlers against the eastern areas are an internal problem. Of course, the Syrians here are the pillar of legitimacy. The same applies to the [Palestine] Liberation Army and others who receive their orders from Sarkis.

We have not yet forgotten Zahlah, which was surrounded for 100 days. The purpose was to destroy it with its inhabitants. Naturally, to Mr Sarkis this was an internal problem. He will solve all these problems easily because the Syrian forces obey and fully implement his orders. He has only to give a signal for the intelligence chief, Muhammad Ghanim, to to him and tell him: Order and your command is my pleasure.

It is the opinion of Mr Sarkis that sovereignty is safeguarded in all these areas, which are occupied in fact and in practice. The only exception is this small area, which is burning his heart. I tell you why it is burning his heart. It is because Mr Sarkis promised himself when he was appointed president of the republic that he would hand over all of Lebanon to the Syrians. He promised that he would hand over Lebanon from one end to the other, from An-Naqurah to Nahr al-Kabir and from the sea to the mountains. However, now that Mr Sarkis' term of office is approaching its end and he has not been able to realize this noble, in his view, goal, Mr Sarkis is now begging the world and urging it to help him to realize it. Unfortunately for him, the winds do not blow the way the vessels wish. It is not enough for Mr Sarkis to want to hand over Lebanon to Syria, but the people must be convinced of the advantage of this. We here are not convinced about the benefit of joining Syria and of handing over our country to Syria, the saboteurs and the swindlers.

Therefore, we have sought and we will continue to seek to frustrate this design -- and this will forever be a sore point for Sarkis. We will keep our free Lebanon free, and we will make all Lebanon a free Lebanon. We will restore to Lebanon its sovereignty, freedom, independence and unity -- even though our action will displease Sarkis and his masters.

Let all of those who hear me understand that even though we are few in number, we are capable of carrying out a large-scale action. The coming days will prove this point to you.

One day Sarkis received some officers whose epaulettes were so laden with stars that some of them almost foundered under the weight. Sarkis bragged he would feed the army from his own living flesh. However, and coincidentally, the swindlers and their cohorts meanwhile were abducting officers, insulting their dignity and trampling them underfoot. This incident happened simultaneously to corroborate the words that Mr Sarkis was uttering.

Mr Sarkis: it is not enough that you lavish your funds. No, not your funds, but other's funds, on the army and on its men. Lavishing funds on the army is inadequate, even if you feed them from your own living flesh. By the way, we saw you on television; you were whole. I don't know, I am speaking about the visible parts. No part of your flesh was missing -- I don't know if you fed them something else.

It is important that this army preserve its dignity, because dignity takes precedence over money and over food and drink. It is imperative that you give this army the opportunity to act as an army, instead of becoming a commodity for sale or purchase in the offices of the swindlers and the hostile Arab capitals. To deploy your army 1 meter, you are compelled to beseech and to kiss the hands of all Arabs -- and how difficult it is for you to secure their consent. You even say that you care for the army. Therefore, stop gathering slaves and paying them money. It is more important for you to ensure for them an atmosphere that will preserve their dignity. When officers and men can move proudly and in all security and reassurance in Lebanese territory -- without some hordes and gangs kidnapping, insulting and murdering them, then we can say that a Lebanese Army exists. Then, and even if you withhold money from this army, I am certain thatthe men of this army will be grateful because their dignity will have been preserved.

These days, however, it is shameful to claim that you have an army. If you and your Cabinet members were logical, you would discharge the army and spend the money on needy families throughout Lebanon and help the Lebanese people heal their wounds. If you were logical, you would announce that this is the real state of affairs in Lebanon and you would win more respect, because the world likes frankness and honesty even though bitter.

Anyway, we maintain this position in order to open the eyes of the Lebanese people and my brother officers and military men to the reality of their painful state of affairs. I am trying to move their genuine patriotic feelings and remind them that they have the sacred duty of safeguarding and serving Lebanon and making sacrifices for it and not for persons or foreign states.

Regarding the army issue, I have learned that a free Lebanon soldier from Al-Qa' has gone to visit his relatives who were evacuated to eastern Beirut. The Deuxieme Bureau has detained him and put him in jail. I do not want to name him, but I tell General Khuri that Juha [fictional Arab humorist] flexes his muscles only against his cousin. Isn't it enough that the people of Al-Qa' are displaced and the victims of a catastrophe? Do you want to add insult to injury? If you are a brave man, send your army to the township of Al-Qa' to safeguard sovereignty there. The sons of Al-Qa' do not have to come to serve you just to say that you have an army. Neither do the sons of Ad-Damur, Al-'Ayshiyah nor 'Akkar have to come and serve under you. Send the army personnel to their hamlets. If you cannot do that, you must not torture them.

In addition, members of [fugitive Lebanese officer] Ahmad al-Khatib against legitimacy. At the end of every month some swindlers receive their pay from Sidon, from the western Beirut barracks, from Tripoli and from elsewhere. They receive their salaries and still serve in the ranks of the swindlers. You flex your muscles only against the sons of Al-Qa' and I do not know who else. We have said that Juha flexes his muscles only against his cousin. Therefore, I ask in all earnestness that this soldier be set free and that that command should stop exerting pressure against and obstructing the free Lebanon Army, so that we do not in the end get fed up and make you pay a dear price. The free Lebanon army is a guarantee for all Lebanon and for you personally.

Had free Lebanon not existed, none of you would have stayed in his position up to thir hour. You know this, however, for the sake of pleasing your ruler, you are obstructing us. Enough hypocrisy and charlatantry! Let every one of you at least flex his muscles with frankness and moral courage. Let him come out with the truth to the world. We are not and will not be despondent. We know that we are carrying out a thankless task. The free Lebanese are like a candle which burns itself to illuminate the way for others. We are sacrificing for the sake of every one of you in occupied Lebanon. When will the hour come that will stir some courage in you? I do not know whether this hour will come. In any case, I tell my brother free Lebanese: Do not be despondent. On the contrary, raise your heads high with pride and honor because you are sacrificing for the sake of Lebanon and all Lebanese. Fate has chosen you to be the ones who will deliver Lebanon. This is an honor which towers over all other honors. Rise above material things and do not heed material things. Material things come and go, but you are working for goals that are far superior to material things.

You are an example of sacrifice and patriotism. Congratulations to you. Time will prove to you that your efforts will not be in vain. On the contrary, anyone who has plotted against Lebanon will pay a high price, because Lebanon will triumph, and you will be the tool of victory.

I have a point call to the attention of all sons of the villages within the area of operations of the UN emergency forces. I want to remind you that we met twice with representatives of all the villages before the arrival of the UN emergency forces. The first time we met at the nun's convent or the nun's school in Marj 'Uyun and the second time we met in Bint Jubayl. We all agreed then that regardless of what may happen, occur or develop, you will keep your villages clean of the swindlers because what had happened in the past was a sufficient lesson to every Lebanese to keep his country clean. Unfortunately, however, you have disregarded these promises and some villages have violated them. Their villages became nests for the saboteurs and swindlers. Therefore, I tell you that a day will come soon, God willing, when everyone will be brought for reckoning. We will ask you: Why did you betray the promise? In any case, I tell you that you might still be able to compensate for this before it is late. Seek hard as of now to recleanse your villages of the saboteurs, who have illegally entered them to swindle your villages. If, when the hour strikes, some of the filth remains in your villages, you yourselves will pay the price. I demand from you and give you brotherly advice to seek from now to cleanse your villages of the swindlers.

Now, I will say a brief word about the auspicious hero, Hafiz al-Asad, who is going everywhere for the sake of the Golan. What is he doing? He is requesting the United Nations to restore the Golan to him. This is despite the fact that Mr al-Asad rejects peace and negotiations, and he refuses everything. However, he wants the world to restore the Golan to him.

He claims to be the head of the front of rejection, steadfastness and confrontation. I want to understand: What is this front for? If you do not want fight, change your name. You can call it the front of a president, for the front of meekness, lies and perfidy. All these qualities apply to you: they do you justice. Furthermore, I believe they will give you better results. However, I don't know if you are hoping that the Yemenis will recover the Golan for you and if you have brought some Yemenis [to Syria]. Those who do not depend on themselves should expect nothing good from others. The reason is that a borrowed garment lends no warmth.

If you don't want to fight, cease blaming the others. Screaming, wailing, threatening and embarking on Don Quixotic advnetures. You say that you reserve for yourself the right to mete out an answer. When did anyone deprive you of the right to answer back? Ever since 1967, you have been preparing yourself. Come on, let us see what you can do.

The second thing is that you blame the Americans and you call for combating U.S. interests, bearing in mind that your stay in power has been and still is due to the fact that the Americans are happy with you. You only entered Lebanon under the American umbrella. You are like someone who drinks from a well and then pollutes it. Otherwise, you are making such statements for local consumption to achieve cheap gains.

At any rate, the whole world knows that if it hadn't been for the United States, Hafiz al-Asad wouldn't have still been the ruler of Syria all this long time. Nor would Hafiz al-Asad have dared to enter a single inch of Lebanese territory. No two persons will differ over this fact.

Therefore, listeners, I am telling you these things so that you will spare yourselves listening to the news and to the bluster of war emanating from Syria. This is because this saber rattling is only aimed at distracting and misleading people -- no more, no less.

I will tell you something even better. Recently, and with or without an occasion, the first swindler has coined a new statement: He sees with his own eyes the steeple of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the domes of the Jerusalem mosques. He can see them: He can see victory being achieved in 1982. I don't know whether he is sober or, perhaps, he has smoked hashish. The reason is that hashish smokers see happy dreams. As people say, when one smokes hashish, one sees many wonderful things.

I believe that now, and when Yasir 'Arafat wants to make a speech, he smokes some hashish first. Then he can see Jerusalem and, I don't know, he might also see China, or he might see himself occupying the White House. Small wonder! However, one should bear in mind that fear and awe are gripping the heart of the first swindler and the hearts of all his cohorts. We know this quite well.

These claims of illusionary defiance and victory are meant to deceive the world, particularly the backward Arab world, and to extort money from the Arab states. Every hour he tells them, particularly Saudi Arabia -- God help it -- that Israel is about to attack us and we are preparing ourselves to repulse Israel. Every hour he says Israel has entered and he wants to destroy it. For this reason he says: We still want money to strengthen ourselves to confront Israel. It is known that all the Arab states together will not dare to confront Israel.

To find an excuse to extort money from the rich Arab states, this swindler comes out with these resounding expressions and imaginary pictures and expectations which have no basis in truth and logic. I say to them both -- to the first swindler Yasir 'Arafat and his master the fox of the Golan Hafiz al-Asad -- to stop these misleading methods and begin acting like the rest of the leaders in the backward Arab and Arabic-speaking states. Let them stop making exaggerated claims. As the saying goes: stretch your legs as far as your bedding goes. I don't know when these two will stretch their legs as far as their bedding goes.

There is do doubt about my accusations against these two. The first swindler Abu 'Ammar has made gains in Lebanon and does not want to give them up. For this reason he will not try to provoke Israel so his interests in Lebanon will not be jeopardized. If there is any doubt about what I am saying, let the Golan fox and the first swindler show us what they can do in practice. Then we will apologize for what we said. But I am sure that I will not have to apoligize, because I am saying the truth, and the days will prove that this is the truth.

May you live long, and long live free Lebanon, sovereign and independent.

KHADDAM REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MOSCOW 15 JAN

JN121822 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] We have learned from informed sources in Damascus that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will visit the USSR on 15 January this year. This will be followed by a visit to Moscow by President Hafiz al-Asad.

SYRIA SAID TO NEGOTIATE ARMS DEAL WITH USSR

NC131024 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Syria is trying to obtain sophisticated weaponry from the Soviet Union in order to achieve a strategic balance capable of countering Israel, the pro-Syrian Lebanese newspaper AS-SHARQ said today.

Citing diplomatic sources here, AS-SHARQ said Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent Gulf tour was expected to "contribute greately to ensuring Soviet support."

The report did not clarify this claim, but observers here said Syria might have obtained promises of financial aid from oil-rich Arab states to finance Soviet arms purchases.

Mr. Khaddam is scheduled to make an official visit to Moscow in the next few days.

The newspaper recalled that an editorial in the Syrian pro-government newspaper TISHRIN recently stressed the need for a "qualitative change" in relations with the Soviet Union in order to counterbalance U.S. support for Israel.

AS-SHARQ said recent developments could be leading up to a form of strategic cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. In October 1980, the two countries signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES JORDANIAN DELEGATION

JN121500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jan (SANA) -- Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's national command and head of the foreign relations office, received today a delegation representing the national and progressive forces and parties in Jordan.

Comrade Haydar stressed the need to get the Jordanian national and progressive forces in one national front with the other Arab national and progressive forces.

He explained the nature of the struggle in the Arab region and the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught on the Arab homeland in general and Syria in particular, stressing the need to escalate the struggle of the Arab masses and their national progressive forces in the confrontation of this onslaught.

The Jordanian national delegation asserted that, under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad, Syria is playing a leading role in the confrontation of plots. The delegation also affirmed its support for Syria in its stands against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes in the region.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GULF WAR, CURRENT TOUR

GF121420 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (WAKH) -- Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, has denied that there is any Syrian-Kuwaiti meditation to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. He added that all such news is unfounded.

In an interview with Radio Qatar today, Mr Khaddam noted that Syria has a clear position on any settlement and the policy of solutions, particularly unilateral solutions. He stressed that individual problems cannot be settled without solving the comprehensive problem, which is the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Asked whether Syria is moving toward signing a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union, he said: "We have a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union. We and our Soviet friends are always after reinforcing our relations in a way that will serve our common interests and our struggle against the Zionist entity and its intentions as well as ensure our people's capabilities to liberate their territories and recover the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people."

On issues he discussed with his highness the amir of Bahrain and whether the latest events in Bahrain were discussed, he said: "Yes, we discussed all issues of common interest."

Mr Khaddam spoke about his tour of the Gulf countries. He said that this tour complements the talks which Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held during his latest tour. He added that it was necessary to have consultations about the contacts which took place in that period with brothers in the area.

AL-BA'TH HOLDS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR SITUATION

JN131101 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jan (SANA) -- The newspaper AL-BA'TH asserts that the West is directly and primarily responsible for the exacerbation of the situation and the conflagration in the area. It adds that is is the West which motivates Israel to incessantly defy international will, to turn its back on the UN resolutions and to endanger world peace.

In today's editorial, AL-BA'TH says that the fact that has been established confirms that imperialism led by the United States is based on maintaining some kind of political status in the world which allows the West to achieve its objectives. Within the context of this political course, the Western countries are supporting the agent and lackey regimes so that they can contribute to striking at the national liberation movements in the world. The Zionist entity, the paper adds, is in the forefront of these oppresive tools which imperils the stability and security of all countries.

Continuing, AL-BA'TH says: Since the Arabs are the main target of the Western aggressive course, they are requested to firmly confront this trend particularly since Western interests in our area are numerous and because the Arabs possess the potentials of confrontation.

The paper says: At a time when the international will and resolution are obligatory, we in Syria move within the framework of international legality but at the same time we do not exclude the other means to defend our rights and issues. We have always been careful in distinguishing between enemy and friend and between those who support our issues and those who are openly hostile to us. Within the context of this move, we are trying to beef up the joint Arab action and marshal our nation's potentials to confront all the dangers menacing us and also to benefit from world support and that of the peace, progress-loving forces.

LARGE TERRORIST NETWORK UNCOVERED IN NABULUS

TA121205 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by 'Amos Levav]

[Excerpts] The largest terrorist network uncovered since the 6-Day War has recently been discovered in Nabulus and 27 charge sheets against its members will be brought to the Nabulus military court this week. The members of the squad have admitted attacking the children's bus in Elon, a minibus traveling to that settlement, and planting a bomb in the Canada Park -- an act which injured four. They also confessed to planting two bombs in Pardes Hanna, firing missiles at the Military Government building in 1975 and directing fire at the Bet Ya'aqov army camp in 1976. Large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives were found in the possession of squad members.

Among the squad members are elderly, highly esteemed Nabulus notables, 60 years of age and older. They were found in possession of sabotage materiel. This is the first time elderly people have been caught for and admitted to being members of a terrorist squad. Among the squad members are also two young females who served as couriers, transferring money and detonators from Syria and Jordan into Samaria.

Most members of the network have trained in Damascus and in Lebanon. They hid the ammunition and explosives in caves and orchards, using intricate codes to identify locations. All the network members had aliases.

When the network was first uncovered 3 months ago, all the Nabulus residents were forbidden to depart for Jordan for several days.

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY POSITION

TA130754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Interview with Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Knesset correspondent Arye Golan -- date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, should Israel make every effort so that the autonomy negotiations end before April, 1982?

[Answer] In my opinion, almost a supreme effort -- but not at all costs -- should be made to conclude the agreement on establishing the autonomy before April 1982, the date of the completion of our withdrawal from the Sinai. To the best of my knowledge and understanding, if an agreement is not reached by this date the continuation of the peace process on the basis of the Camp David accords will be in doubt.

[Question] Would you suggest that the Israeli Government make some concessions, that it soften its positions on some issues in order to guarantee success?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes. The Israeli Government should soften its views on several issues. I will give some examples. First, on the source of power of the self-administration authority. On this Israel should yield in its position that the source of power is the military authorities, demand that Egypt also give up its position that the source of power is the Palestinian people, and accept Sol Linowitz' proposal that the source of power is the accords. After all, it was the accords that produced the autonomy.

Second, the size and functions of the self-administration authority. I would suggest that Israel's position be softened also on the issues of land and water.

Moreover, if I had known -- and this is my personal opinion, I do not necessarily express the Labor Party's view on this matter -- that the success or failure of the autonomy negotiations depended on the issue of the east Jerusalem residents' right to participate in the elections to the autonomy institutions -- that is, to take part in the elections, but not to be elected -- I would have supported granting voting rights according to Sol Linowitz' proposal, namely, that they exercise their right to vote in Bethlehem.

[Question] Let us for a moment assume, Mr Rabin, that the government accepts your proposals and suggests these flexible positions to Egypt, and that Egypt is not content with them. What would you then suggest that Israel do?

[Answer] I would not want to issue any warnings today. However, this would lead me -- and I am talking for myself here -- to reassess a few issues pertaining to Israeli-Egyptian relations.

[Question] Does this, for instance, include the postponement of the Sinai withdrawal?

[Answer] I have not said this and I would not want my remarks to be interpreted thusly. However, in this case my actions would have reflected Egypt's desires, its intentions after April 1982.

Criticizes Peres' Document

TA121800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] During a political consultation conducted by Alignment leaders, Knesset members Yitzhaq Rabin and Yosi Sarid leveled strong criticism at a document formulated by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres regarding the Alignment stand on the autonomy negotiations. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Golan.

Yosi Sarid described the document as watered down, whereas Yitzhaq Rabin demanded that the faction present its stand with courage, without fearing government reaction. An assessment was made in the Alignment consultation that Israel's interest necessitates conclusion of the autonomy negotiations before the end of the withdrawal, and that concessions are called for. The government should make concessions with a view to reaching this objective.

MA'ARIV ANALYZES EGYPTIAN AUTONOMY POLICY

TA121356 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Shmu'el Setev commentary: "Egypt Is Evading Negotiations"]

[Text] The application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights might yet be found to be a step that has considerably limited Israel's maneuvering space and instead of distancing Israel from the status of a U.S. administration "vassal," pushed it closer to this status.

As early as the day following the application of the "Golan Law," most Western governments figured that "Begin was provoking Egypt" in order to find a pretext to withhold the withdrawal from the Sinai. By that logic, the legislative move coupled by the preparatory measures along the northern border was aimed at dragging Syria into a confrontation, thus placing President Mubarak in a situation where he would have to intervene and back Damascus. Such Egyptian involvement would have furnished Israel with the excuse to suspend the Sinai pullback.

I am not among those who attribute to the incumbent Israeli Government such a great degree of sophistication.

Despite adamant denials by Jerusalem, the Israeli move more and more stands out blantatly to constitute "a shot from the hip" that will ultimately -- both on a short and long-term basis -- harm Israel by curtailing Israel's maneuverability in everything pertaining to its policy vis-a-vis Egypt, Syria and the PLO.

Following urgent contacts between Israel and the United States and various West European countries, even President Mubarak was persuaded to believe that Begin's purpose was to drag him into a confrontation. Therefore he unhesitantly stood up and made a public declaration that even if a war breaks out between Israel and Syria, Egypt would not violate its peace treaty with Israel. As for Begin, by force of the constraints imposed by the United States, he was obligated to promise President Reagan -- through Senator Percy -- that Israel would complete the evacuation of the Sinai on schedule. This commitment was so unambiguous that it is highly inconceivable that Israel would now be able to make use of any pretext to withhold its pullback without forfeiting what remains of its credibility in the world, and among the Israeli public itself for that matter.

The same applies to Syria and the PLO forces in Lebanon.

After the "Golan Law" was applied, Israel justly took alert measures along its northern border. This move in turn led to Syrian preparedness, but suspicion of Israel was so immense that its precautionary measures were construed in the world not as being preventative, but as a preparation for an assault on PLO bases in Lebanon.

Once again, as a result of diplomatic contacts in Egypt with Western powers, [as published] President al-Asad too was convinced that Israel wanted war and therefore, like Egypt, he also avoided granting Israel a pretext to open fire. Instead, Syria undertook political moves both in the inter-Arab arena and on the international front, moves that led the United States to extort a statement from Israel that it had no intention of attacking PLO bases in Lebanon to provide itself with a reason to stop the withdrawal from the Sinai. These promises, given in diplomatic channels, and in the most binding fashion, helped ease tension on the northern front, but also undercut Israel's maneuverability.

However, this handcuffing is even more highlighted this week with the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the offing. He is coming here in a desperate effort to thaw the autonomy talks' freeze. There is presently no doubt that Egypt is uninterested in reaching an arrangement on the Palestinian issue prior to the completion of the Israeli pullback. Egyptian newspapers do not even bother to conceal this intention.

Under normal circumstances, Israel would have publicly deplored the Egyptian intransigence and "footdragging" tricks in the autonomy talks. But now, in view of the great skepticism in regard to itself, Israel finds itself very much in a straitjacket insofar as its range of possible reactions. If Israel only "dares" hint at any sort ofreaction, the whole world will be up in arms -- whether sincerely or insincerely is immaterial -- directing an accusing finger at Jerusalem and contending that it is attempting to sabotage the peace process....

Still, it is doubtful whether the Israeli Cabinet can deny its obligation to castigate Egypt's shirking the autonomy talks. Egypt has logical and understandable reasons to do so, but the Government of Israel is not following Egyptian considerations and its national interest requires an arrangement on Palestinian issues before the completion of the Sinai withdrawal.

That is why Israel should do everything it can to get the U.S. secretary of state to pressure Egypt on this. Such Israeli pressure is needed if only for the simple reason that it could extricate Jerusalem from its present defensive and give it back a certain degree of the political initiative of which it was deprived so many months ago.

Israel has to take such a step, even if it is convinced that the United States is unable to exert its influence in Cairo and effect a "breakthrough" in the short period that still remains before the final pullback.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, YAMIT

TA121300 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Between Withdrawal and Evacuation"]

[Text] In the message delivered yesterday by the U.S. ambassador to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, President Reagan called on Begin to smooth the differences between the two countries and to turn over a new leaf in U.S.-Israel relations.

This call by the president, which accompanied a further assurance of U.S. commitment to Israel's security, theoretically requires the opening of comprehensive negotiations between Israel and the United States to settle differences between Jerusalem and Washington and to receive assurances of continued understanding after Israel's Sinai withdrawal.

Such a conclusion was, however, absent from President Reagan's message. Instead, what was suggested was that the autonomy negotiations resume even though the United States is aware of the fact that Egypt does not wish to sign a declaration of principles on the autonomy issue before the completion of the Sinai evacuation.

As apprehensive as it is of Israeli surprises before April 26, the United States is now endeavoring to involve us in futile negotiations which will guarantee permanent U.S. presence during the 15 weeks still left before the evacuation date and which will make it difficult for Israel to take Washington by surprise.

The precious 15 weeks currently left to us before the completion of the withdrawal must not be wasted on sterile autonomy negotiations or on vociferious discussions on compensation to the Yamit evacuees.

The autonomy negotiations are liable to divert us from the major objective facing us at present -- a dialogue with the United States on political moves in the region after 26 April. The stormy debate on the amount of compensation to the Yamit evacuees is similarly liable to divert our attention from the burning issues between Egypt and ourselves on questions pertaining to the evacuation, to the tough domestic problems caused by the compensation agreement.

Regarding our relations with Washington:

-- We should receive an explicit U.S. assurance that it does not stand behind the "Fahd plan."

-- We should reach an understanding regarding southern Lebanon.

-- We should receive assurances that the United States will persist in supporting the autonomy idea even after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal.

-- It is also our duty to examine, together with the United States, ways of easing the economic burden imposed on us because of the Sinai evacuation and the Negev redeployment.

There is room for a new memorandum of understanding between Israel and the United States not just in the sphere on global strategy but specifically in regard to the political Middle Eastern sphere.

As for the evacuation issue itself, here, too, we have a full agenda for discussions with the United States and Egypt:

-- There is the question of the Sanafir and Tiran islands at the mouth to the Gulf of Elat.

-- There is the question of evacuating Israeli property from the Sinai, after the completion of the IDF withdrawal on 26 April.

-- The question of Egyptian payment for facilities that will be left behind by Israel also remains unresolved.

These are but a few of the questions still awaiting resolution in the very short period before 26 April.

Keeping the government and the public busy debating the question of compensation will divert our attention from the urgent negotiations with the United States and Egypt and will deprive the government of the most important political weapon it currently has: surprise.

There is a variety of political options which may be expected in the coming weeks. They must not be wasted on unnecessary debates. All efforts should be invested in the essential matters at hand.

It may be advisable for the government to free itself from unnecessary pressures in these precious weeks by getting the need to evacuate the Yamit settlers by 26 April out of the way. Perhaps it would be advisable to separate the date of the completion of the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai from the date for evacuating Jewish settlers from the Rafah approaches.

If the Israeli Cabinet announces that the IDF will withdraw from the Sinai on 26 April and that every settler from the Rafah approaches who wishes to stay on will be free to do so but will have to take the risks for it, there will not be many settlers who will accept the proposal and remain there. Most will prefer to leave the region with the IDF, so that the IDF will not be required to resort to the use of force in evacuating the settlers and the government will not be required to print all those new shekels to compensate the settlers.

The elimination of the 26 April barrier will be tantamount to removing the valve from the pressure cooker the government has gotten itself into. Following negotiations the Cabinet could also obtain an Egyptian pledge that the settlers will be permitted to remove their assets from the Sinai after 26 April, that is to say, even after the Sinai pullback and the return of the region to Egyptian sovereignty.

HAIG READY FOR 'UNSCHEDULED' SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY

TA131006 Jerusalem POST in English 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer and David Bernstein]

[Excerpt] Washington -- Secretary of State Alexander Haig is prepared to undertake some unscheduled shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem later this week if his earlier talks with Egyptian and Israeli officials show signs of progress in narrowing differences in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Haig, who arrived in Egypt last night, is scheduled to fly tomorrow to Israel and to return to Washington the next day.

But well-placed U.S. officials yesterday told the Jerusalem POST that Haig might return to Cairo on Friday for further talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and other officials there. That, in turn, could lead to a Saturday evening or Sunday morning return flight to Israel.

Under this revised scenario, Haig would leave Israel for Washington on Sunday.

U.S. officials cautioned, however, that Haig would first have to find some new receptivity in Cairo and Jerusalem to justify such a dramatic change of schedule.

They said Haig remains determined to try to initial an autonomy agreement before Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai in April.

Haig, they added, is still reluctant to name a special U.S. autonomy representative, preferring instead to handle the responsibility himself.

If serious progress is achieved during this visit, U.S. officials said, Haig would be prepared to return to the Middle East for a more lengthy round of shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem in February or March.

David Bernstein adds:

As Haig arrived, Egypt confirmed that it is in no hurry to reach a final agreement, and will not be pressured into accepting some vague formula that would paper over its fundamental differences with Israel on the autonomy issue.

Egypt "will spare no effort to keep the autonomy talks going until they bring about their desired results, either before or after the complete withdrawal from Sinai," Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali told Haig at Cairo Airport.

Earlier in the day, following a meeting with Mubarak and other aides at the Uruba Palace in Heliopolis, 'Ali told reporters that there remained "principal differences between Israel and Egypt." He stressed that Egypt was not seeking "a formula that would deal evasively with these differences," but wished to reach "true autonomy in accordance with Camp David."

This is an apparent reference to speculation that Haig may attempt to get Israel and Egypt to agree to a declaration of general principles on the autonomy before the April 26 Sinai pullback.

Israel is obviously interested in reaching such an agreement before it completes its withdrawal, but Egypt has made it clear that it has no wish to be tied down to a position that could compromise the Palestinians and place difficulties in the way of any future rapprochement with the moderates in the Arab world.

WEST BANK RESIDENTS 'HARASSED' OVER LEAGUES

TA111124 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jan 82 p 1

[Report by the West Bank correspondent]

[Excerpt] Military Government officials have in the last few days been working energetically to establish village leagues in Tulkarm and Janin. Our correspondent has learned that this activity is conducted through compulsive means, mainly by exerting pressure on mukhtars and the heads of rural councils.

An attempt was made through a villager from Jaba', known for his relations with the Military Government, to establish a village league but the inhabitants rejected his proposal and sent him away.

Our correspondent has learned that immediately afterwards military forces arrived on the scene, surrounded the village, gathered the men at the main square and forced them to lie on the ground from midnight to morning. Several youths were beaten and humiliated by the soldiers. A military source said the complaints are being investigated.

The villagers further recounted that they had been told that, for their own good, they should join the village leagues.

Pressure was also exerted in the villages of ('Atin) in the Tulkarm area and (Mahmas) near Ramallah. About 30 people were arrested and subsequently released in the latter village. However, they were summoned to Military Government offices and told that, for their own good, they should join the village leagues.

RADIO ON ZAIRE'S INTENTIONS TO RESUME TIES

TA111908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Zaire President Mobuto Sese Seko declared this evening that he is determined not to surrender to pressures applied to him to go back on his intention to resume ties with Israel.

Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that in a speech on Radio Kinshasa broadcast about an hour ago, Mobutu said his decision to resume ties with Israel stems from his fundamental logic as the head of a free, sovereign country, one which will not succumb to external dictates. If Zaire resumes diplomatic ties with Israel, I will announce this in advance to my people, and no pressure will prevent me from doing this, the Zaire president concluded.

BRITISH DELEGATION UNDERSTANDS GOLAN LAW

TA100850 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jan 82 p 3

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] For the first time since the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, a delegation of members of the British Parliament and the European Parliament visited the Golan Heights on 8 January. All the delegation members belong to the ruling British Conservative Party.

They toured the entire Golan Heights and met with IDF officers and settlement heads, who explained to the visitors how vital the Golan Heights are to Israel. At the end of the visit, the delegation members said that they understood this importance. The visitors emphasized that the application of the law was an unavoidable move for Israel. "Very many members of the British Parliament support Israel's moves," MP John Blackbourn said, commenting that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who visited the Golan Heights in 1977 when she was in the opposition, also understood that Israeli rule over the Golan Heights was unavoidable.

BRITAIN SEEKS INCREASED AGRICULTURAL TIES

TA061323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Britain has called for increased agricultural cooperation with Israel, especially in research and development. This was stated this morning by visiting British deputy agriculture minister, Peggy Penner, to our reporter Harley Brademan.

[Begin recording] [Penner] We could both benefit by an exchange of personnel studying one another's ways in this because Israeli agriculture has expanded tremendously, I know, and in exports. Also, in Britain, over the last decade, we have moved from being a country which could supply about 60 percent of its food to a position now where we grow 73 percent.

[Brademan] Mrs Penner also said Britain would support Israel in its opposition to the production-aid system which would give Portuguese and Spanish agricultural produce an advantage when they join the EEC. This would be in the framework of Britain's efforts to secure a thorough reform of the common agricultural policy. She stressed Britain had no wish to prevent outside products from coming into the community and was reassured by the recent visit to Israel of EEC Commissioner Natali who made it clear the market was listening and understood Israel's fears ard apprehensions. [end recording]

ITALY TO SEND MISSILE BOATS FOR SINAI FORCE

TA100633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Our correspondent in Rome, Tzvi Lidar, reports that Italy will send three missile boats to safeguard free shipping in the straits of Tiran, within the framework of the Multinational Force and Observers.

FOREIGN OIL WELLS, COAL FIELDS MAY BE BOUGHT

TA120606 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman said yesterday that he "would not rule out the possibility" of Israel buying oil wells and coal mines in foreign countries.

Reporting on the national energy picture in the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Berman said that it probably would not be wise to make such purchases in Africa, because so many regimes on that continent suffer from instability, and the deal could become worthless overnight.

Berman said his ministry knew nothing at all about the energy-breakthrough claims made by Minister of Economic Coordination, Ya'aqov Meridor, since Meridor had not approached the Energy Ministry for any budgets to perform tests on the invention he had sponsored.

Berman, his director-general, officials from the Fuel Administration, and representatives of the three national fuel supply firms all attended a meeting of the State Council Committee yesterday. This was a follow-up to their meeting at the end of November on fuel prices and fuel-purchase arrangements, and had been scheduled at the first meeting.

BOMB EXPLODES IN ISRAELI EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA

TA130911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A bomb has exploded in the Israeli Embassy in Guatemala, but nobody was hurt. Unidentified people called a local radio station announcing that this was done to protest Israel's supplying arms to the Guatemalan army.

OAU CHAD FORCE COUNTRIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AB071554 Lagos NAN in English 1542 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 7 Jan (NAN) -- Countries contributing to the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad have approved various proposals to enhance the maintenance, welfare and security of their troops in Chad.

A communique issued at the end of its meeting today in Lagos said that proposals would lead to the successful conclusion of the peace-keeping efforts in accordance with the various resolutions on Chad by the OAU.

The meeting also agreed on effective means of deploying troops in Chad.

All the proposals, according to the communique, would be immediately communicated to the OAU headquarters for necessary action. The communique did not give details of the proposals.

The meeting, which was convened by President Shehu Shagari to review the peace-keeping operations in Chad was attended by Zaire, Senegal and Nigeria, the host country.

The Nigerian external affairs minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, presided over the meeting while the commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, Major General Geoffrey Ejiga, attended as an observer.

OAU FORCE COMMANDER TALKS TO REPORTERS IN JOS

AB121147 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Jos, 12 Jan (NAN)--The commander of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, Maj Gen Geoffrey Ejiga, has said that lack of funds, good roads and communication facilities are militating against the deployment of troops in Chad.

Addressing newsmen in Jos at the week-end, Gen Ejiga said that the Chadian Army would be re-organized and re-trained immediately the present crisis was brought under control. [sentence as received]

Maj Gen Ejiga commended media organisations in member states for their effective and accurate coverage of the events in Chad.

He said that the Chadian radio was not able to enlighten the world on the situation in that country because the radio only had an hour broadcast daily.

The commander appealed to journalists to crosscheck their facts before publishing anything on the activities of the force in Chad.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RESHUFFLES CABINET, SECRETARIATS

LD122044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, has issued a decision appointing Brother Larbi Belkhir to be secretary general of the presidency of the republic, replacing Brother Abdelmalek Benhabiles, who has been called to carry out other functions.

The president of the republic has announced a Cabinet reshuffle involving the creation of new ministries and secretariats of state. Brother Mohamed Yala has been appointed minister of the interior, replacing Dr Bdualem Benhamouda, who has been appointed minister of finance. Brother Kasdi Merbah has been appointed minister of heavy industry, replacing Brother Mohamed Liassine, who has been called to carry out other functions. Brother Bechir Rouis will be minister of posts and telecommunications, replacing Brother Abdennour Bekka, who in turn replaces Brother Djamal Houhou, minister of youth and sports. Djamal Houhou has been called to carry out other functions.

The secretariat of state for culture and folklore has been turned into a Ministry of Culture with Brother Abdelmajid Meziane as its head. The secretariat of state for vocational training becomes a ministry headed by Brother Mohamed Nafaa. A secretariat of state to the prime minister for civil service and administrative reform has been created with Brother Jalloul Khatib at its head.

In the framework of the Ministry of Education and Basic Instruction, Brother Mohamed Larbi Ould Khelifa has been appointed secretary of state for secondary and technical education, replacing Brother Hadj Slimane Cherif, who has been called to carry out other functions.

In the framework of transport, there has been a widening of the prerogatives of the Secretariat of State for Maritime Fishing, which has been given to brother Ahmed Ben Friha. It will cover maritime transport and port affairs in addition to maritime fishing. This secretariat is now called the Secretariat of State for Maritime, Fishing and Transport.

In the framework of the Health Ministry, a Secretariat of State for Social Affairs has been created and given to (Zduhour Ounissi).

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS SET FOR 8 MAR

LD122226 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Summary] Elections for the new National People's Assembly will be held on 8 March.

EDITORIAL ASSAILS U.S. POLICY TOWARD MOROCCO

PM111559 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Means and the End"]

[Text] The British magazine NEW STATESMAN has revealed new facts about the U.S. administration's involvement in the Sahara-Moroccan conflict and exploitation of the Rabat regime's predicament, which is the result of intransigence over recognizing the Saharan people's national rights, in order to turn Morocco into a den for its espionage machinery's designs and conspiracies against the peoples of the area and those regimes in Africa that are not loyal to it.

Regardless of how far the Rabat regime is ready to accept such a role and to compensate Washington for its losses elsewhere in the world, particularly in Iran, everybody is aware of the great risks the U.S. scenarios pose to this vital area, which lies beneath Europe's soft underbelly, and the fears that Washington feels at the Greek socialists' arrival to power and the possibility of their withdrawing from NATO and demanding the removal of U.S. bases from their soil.

This special U.S. interest in Morocco has come when the Rabat regime direly needed a "savior" after losing a major prop in the person of former French President Giscard d'Estaing and when the Polisario revolutionaries tightened the noose around royalist forces in the western Sahara. Washington has found in this atmosphere a good opportunity to consolidate its military presence and to turn Morocco into a military base, threatening the security and peace of peoples refusing to come under the U.S. umbrella. It is to be recalled here that U.S. domination of any country always begins with strengthening its military arsenal, followed by an influx of advisers and experts, so that eventually the country is turned into a major U.S. military barracks serving Washington's purposes in its conflict with the Eastern camp at the expense of the security of the area's peoples.

The U.S. attitude of bias in favor of Morocco and contrary to the resolutions of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement falls within this context. Indeed, Washington is actually seeking to make Morocco renege on its commitments to international organizations and the world community. Visits by U.S. military personnel and politicians to the occupied territories in western Sahara are merely an indication of the U.S. desire to make King Hassan II renege on his agreement to organize a referendum and admission of the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

Thus to internationalize the conflict and involve the problem of liquidating colonialism in the East-West conflict would be a way out of the Rabat regime's involvement in the difficult Sahara problem. Morocco's false accusations against outside parties have given Washington a precious opportunity to drop the mask and throw all its weight behind the aggressor and consequently to realize its plans to confront the Third World peoples' liberation tide.

LIBYA

LIBYA, IRAN SIGN OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD121538 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA) -- The agreement for oil cooperation between the national oil establishment and the Iranian oil company was signed at noon today at the national oil establishment. The agreement stipulates the development of technical and technological cooperation in the field of oil between the national oil establishment and the Iranian oil company.

The Iranian delegation, which is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah, visited a number of oil installations, hailed the Libyan Arab technical ability in oil and praised the achievements realized by the Libyan Arab people in this field.

JANA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI-AL-ASAD PHONE CONTACT

LD131024 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) -- Telephone contact took place last night between the leader of the revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES COMOROS PRESIDENT 12 JAN

LD122140 Tripoli JANA in English 1737 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Al-Fatah Revolution, today received President Ahmed Abdallah of the Comros Islands.

ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE IN NEXT FEW DAYS

LD122004 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA) -- The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY (JANA) has learnt that the federal national assembly is to hold a session in the next few days.

STUDENT RALLY TO COMMEMORATE 1964 UPRISING

LD130500 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Libyan students today will mark the 18th anniversary of the events of 13 and 14 January 1964, when the students of universities and colleges faced the bullets of treachery and treason and dmonstrated against the defunct reactionary regime and its treasonous attitudes toward our Arab nation and its destiny. A number of martyrs were killed that day in 1964 at the hands of the corrupt royalist clique which, at the behest of its imperialist masters, ordered its police force to strike at the revolutionary student forces. The students' tumultuous uprising reflected the nobility of the Libyan Arab people, their pan-Arab awareness and their total rejection of all the reactionary attempts by the defunct royalist regime to put them on the imperialist bandwagon and to haul them away from the Arab nation.

The 7 October Square will witness a great student rally to mark this occasion.

SUDAN

REPORTAGE ON CHAD PRESIDENT'S VISIT 9-12 JAN

Press Statement

JN121616 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) -- At the kind invitation of His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, his Excellency President Goukouni Oueddei, head of state and head of the Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT] of the Republic of Chad, paid on official visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan 9-12 January 1982.

From their arrival in Khartoum, and during their stay in Sudan, His Excellency President Goukouni and his accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome and were received with the hospitality that characterizes the traditional, cordial and special relations linking the friendly Sudanese and Chadian people.

The Chadian leader's visit to Sudan took place as an expression of the fraternal ties and eternal friendship characterizing the relations between the two fraternal peoples. The visit was also an opportunity to translate into practice the cohesion of these relations.

The two leaders held comprehensive and constructive talks on promoting the historical, fraternal and good neighborly relations between the two fraternal countries. They also exchanged viewpoints on regional, African and international issues of mutual interest. Their viewpoints in this respect were identical.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere in which understanding prevailed. In addition to his excellency the president, the talks were attended by ministers and ranking officials from both sides.

On the Sudanese side, the talks were attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak; Bashir Ibrahim 'Uthman, minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, minister of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Uthman as-Sayyid, secretary at the Presidency; At-Tayyib Ahmad Hamidah, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador 'Uthman as-Samhuni, Foreign Ministry African Department director; and Mustafa 'Ali Arbab, director of the Political Affairs Department at the Presidency.

On the Chadian side, the talks were attended by: Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat; Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye; roving ambassador ('Abdallah Adam Difa'); Yusuf Salih, director of the President's Office; Chadian ambassador to France ('abd Arrahman Musa); Chadian ambassador to Belgium Mahamat Senoussi; special adviser (Adam Ya'qub); Foreign Ministry director general (Musa Dasha); (Muhammad Jirma), official at the presidency; and (Mahamat Goukouni Ga'id), official at the Presidency.

The two presidents agreed that the visit His Excellency President Goukouni Oueddei paid to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will give a new push toward strengthening and consolidating fraternal relations between the two countries. In this respect, the Sudanese side expressed its full solidarity with the Chadian Government and its support for the fraternal Chadian people under the leadership of President Goukouni in their determination to achieve naitonal unity and to establish a society permeated by peace, stability, progress and prosperity in confirmation and support of the resolutions of the recent African summit conference in Nairobi.

The Sudanese side stressed that the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will not help any forces working against the legitimate government in Chad, particularly Sudan.

The Chadian side expressed its full support for the measures and policies adopted for the sake of achieving political, economic and social development in Sudan under the prudent leadership of his His Excellency President Numayri. It also expressed appreciation for the continuous sincere efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Sudanese leadership to help the Chadians develop their country and achieve national reconciliation among the people of the one homeland. In this regard, the Chadian side asked Sudan to use its good offices to implement the general amnesty policy declared by the GUNT in Chad.

Upon reviewing the positive developments recently achieved in bilateral relations, the two presidents stressed their determination to deepen and expand them as well as to strengthen cooperation and consultation in all fields and on all levels. To achieve this goal, the two presidents agreed to form a joint committee on the ministerial level, entrusted with the task of discussing all issues of common interest. This committee is empowered to form technical subcommittees when deemed necessary. In this regard, the two sides decided to give priority to the formation of a subcommittee on border and security affairs.

The two sides decided to immediately reactivate their embassies in Ndjamena and Khartoum. They also agreed to resume Sudanese Airways flights to Ndjamena and to reopen the Sudanese-Chadian Friendship School in Ndjamena.

The two sides called on the international community and friendly states to extend economic and material aid to rebuild a strong and united Chad. The Chadian side noted with great appreciation Sudan's continuous efforts in both the international and regional forums to request aid for Chad.

Sudan and Chad stressed their full commitment to the creation of suitable and better conditions for joint understanding and reciprocal confidence among the African states in this area for the sake of establishing cooperation among them based on mutual respect of these states' sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as well as on nonintervention in the internal affairs of others.

His Excellency President Goukouni asked His Excellency President Numayri to stop the information campaigns exchanged between Sudan and Libya on Chad. His excellency President Numayri agreed to this request. His excellency President Goukouni promised to contact the Libyan Government for the same reason. They also agreed that contacts and consultations between the two countries would serve to a great extent the aspired interests and objectives of the region's peoples as well as the objectives of peace, stability and joint cooperation in the region, the African continent and the entire world.

African Affairs

While reviewing African affairs, the two leaders underlined the need to further strengthen the OAU so it can undertake a more vital role regionally and internationally in the struggle against all moves and attempts to threaten the African countries' stability and the world's peace and stability.

In this regard, the two sides expressed their belief that the attempt to lessen tension must include all the regions in the world, including those in the African continent.

The two sides observed the OAU's positive role and contributions to the African peoples' struggles against colonialism, racism and tendentious acts. The two countries appraised OAU efforts to further develop inter-African relations and cooperation. Within this framework, the two sides greeted all the African states that generously contributed to the formation and dispatch of the African peacekeeping force in Chad. They also praised the efforts exerted by the current OAU chairman in this regard.

The two sides underlined the urgent need for the creation of an international formula governed by justice, stability and peace. They reconfirmed their faith in continued adherence to the lasting principles of the United Nations, OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides renewed their firm faith in the fact that a just and durable peace in the Middle East will not be attained unless compete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognition of all the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent states, are achieved. In this regard, the two sides condemened Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and appealed to the UN Security Council to impose compulsory sanctions on Israel according to chapter seven of the UN Charter if it does not cancel the annexation decision.

His Excellency President Goukouni Queddei, head of state and of the GUNT of the Republic of Cahd, expressed his deep appreciation of and gratitude for His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and for the Government and people of Sudan for their warm, cordial and fraternal welcome accorded him and the members of his delegation during their stay in Sudan.

At the end of the talks, His Excellency President Goukouni Queddei extended an invitation to his brother, His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, to visit the Republic of Chad. His excellency accepted the invitation with great thanks and appreciation and agreed to set the date through regular diplomatic channels.

Issued in Khartoum on 12 January 1982.

Numayri, Goukouni Speeches

JN121722 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) -- Presidents Numayri and Goukouni exchanged speeches during the final session of the Sudanese-Chadian talks held at the People's Palace this morning.

In his speech, President Numayri said: The Sudanese people are a part of and a brother to the Chadian people. Their interests can be achieved only through dialogue and direct contact.

Referring to Goukouni's visit to Sudan, President Numayri said it is a crowning touch, not only because it resulted in the restoration of relations but also in the reactivation and further promotion of these relations. The visit will help to ease the burden and suffering of the Chadian and Sudanese peoples during the civil war in Chad.

President Numayri asserted that Goukouni's visit was very successful and that there are other secret results that will appear, either in the resolutions and recommendations reached or in the technological committees that will meet to work together. These committees are those on borders, security and other matters that will serve the two countries' interests.

President Numayri emphasized that the press statement signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries reflects all the good intentions and the outcome of the talks held between the two presidents and the two sides.

President Numayri expressed the hope that Chad and its people would become a great force in the African continent, contributing to the service and prosperity of Africans and the world's peoples.

Addressing President Goukouni Oueddei, President Numayri said: I realize that you need time to reconstruct Chad. Our consolation, however, is that your visit to Sudan is part of the efforts to reconstruct Chad. This visit was honestly successful.

Speaking in the same session, President Goukouni Oueddei expressed his gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him and to the members of his delegation. He also expressed his appreciation for the efforts being exerted to facilitate the stay of Chadians in Sudan because a large number are staying in their second homeland, Sudan.

President Goukouni added: We have turned an old page in our bilateral relations. The Sudan will not hesitate to further strengthen its relations with us and restore peace to Chad and to the region.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat during the final session of talks this morning, signed the press statement issued on the talks held between the two presidents and the Sudanese and Chadian sides.

Numayri Comments

JN121623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri answered several press questions at Khartoum airport just before Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's departure for home today.

Asked about Sudanese-Chadian relations, the president expressed his pleasure at Goukouni Oueddei's visit to Sudan and said: We awaited this visit a long time. The president said: Everyone knows that Sudan and Chad are neighboring countries in one region and there is no difference between Chadians and Sudanese.

President Numayri said any problem affecting Chad also affects Sudan. This is why, he said, we have been working for a long time to solve our problems. The president pointed to Sudan's and Chad's need for peace and security and said both peoples now have the opportunity to rebuild their countries.

Referring to his talks with the Chadian president, President Numayri said: We spent many hours discussing all topics and we agreed on steps to help our peoples rebuild their countries.

The president expressed hope that the results of these talks will become clear in the near future with regard to both countries. He stressed that this also should give friendly countries in Europe and Africa the opportunity to help the people of Chad to rebuild their country after the civil war.

Asked if President Goukouni Oueddei had given him any guarantees concerning Chadian-Libyan relations, President Numayri said he did not receive any such guarantees. Our guarantee, he stressed, is that I have confidence in him and he has confidence in me. He said: President Goukouni requested assistance from Sudan and I approved his request.

President Numayri added: President Goukouni promised to ask Libya, just as he asked Sudan, not to involve Chad in its propaganda warfare. The president said he assured Goukouni Oueddei that Sudan is prepared to do that.

President Numayri said: When I attack Libya, I do not do so because of Chad, but because there are Arab problems on which we differ with Libya. These kinds of problems, and not the Chadian problem, place us in a position of hostility with Libya.

Regarding Sudanese-Libyan relations, President Numayri said Sudan has no problems with Libya over Chad. He said: Libya is presently cut off from Chad. Therefore, we must not involve Chad in our problems with Libya.

Asked about the situation between Sudan and Chad on the one hand and Libya on the other and the possibility of a Libyan attack, President Numayri said: It is obvious that we do not want to turn Sudan and Chad into bases against Libya. He stressed: We will not remain enemies of Libya forever. We will work together in the future. The president expressed the hope that Libya would not again invade Chad.

Asked about Sudan's attitude toward the Hissein Habre forces after his talks with Goukouni Oueddei, President Numayri simply said: A press statement will be issued in Khartoum and Ndjamena explaining all our discussions.

Asked if he had received a reply to the message he had sent to Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU, on the stationing of African peacekeeping forces on the Sudanese-Chadian border, President Numayri said that he had received a reply and that the African forces in Chad will operate in accordance with the plan agreed on at the Lagos meeting a few days ago. The president added that the commander of the African forces had already begun to deploy his force in Chad in accordance with this plan, which takes into consideration Sudan's request to deploy some of these forces on the border to observe any infiltration into Chad from Sudan.

Goukouni Departure

JN121424 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei left Khartoum at 1320 today following a 4-day visit to Sudan, during which he held talks with President Numayri on bilateral, regional and international issues of common interest.

In a predeparture statement to SUNA, President Goukouni Oueddei said his Sudan visit is part of the cordial and good relations between the Chadian and Sudanese people. Goukouni added that the visit acquainted him in depth with the Sudanese people, their president and government and that the talks held with President Numayri and the joint statement on these talks confirmed complete understanding between the two fraternal countries. Goukouni stressed that from now on the Sudanese and Chadian people will work hand in hand.

Goukouni told SUNA that the Sudanese Government used to support FAN but that during his visit and the talks with President Numayri, the latter informed him that the Sudanese Government will not offer any assistance to the Chadian opposition.

On the current security situation in Chad, Goukouni Oueddei told SUNA that, despite the fact that the OAU peacekeeping forces have arrived in Chad, there are some places in the eastern part still occupied.

President Goukouni Oueddei said government forces are facing a state of war imposed on them by Hissein Habre's FAN. He added: As we have always said, our army does not possess the necessary material capabilities, in arms or in ammunitions, and it needs reorganization. This makes us unable to deal with the situation with the required speed.

Goukouni stressed that he would adopt speedy, effective defense measures to organize the army as soon as possible so that it might deal with the situation. He said: We believe that during the coming days of months, we will be capable of controlling the situation with the assistance of our friends.

AL-JAZIRAH UNIVERSITY SUSPENDS STUDIES

JN121456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Wad Madani, 12 Jan (SUNA) -- Al-Jazirah University authorities have decided to suspend studies until further notice. The dean of students at the university stated that the date for accepting new students for next year will be set later.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA'S HEALTH 'NO SOURCE FOR CONCERN'

LD122152 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Information Minister Tahar Belkhodja has reassured the information cadres about the health of the head of state. In a speech this afternoon at an awards ceremony for a group of information and culture cadres, he said that the state of health of President Habib Bourguiba is no source for concern and his excellency is due to go to the United States in accordance with the advice of his doctor with a view to undergoing almost routine tests on his gums, in a clinic where the most up-to-date equipment is available.

MINISTER OUTLINES SIXTH ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PLAN

LD081010 Tunis TAP in English 1355 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tunis, 7 Jan (TAP) -- The broadlines of Tunisia's 6th economic and social plan (1982-86) were at the centre of a press conference held on Wednesday in Tunis by the planning and finance minister, Mr Mansour Moalla.

The first landmark of this plan is the reinforcement of the creation of jobs. For the current year, the objective is to create 55,000 jobs 13,000 of which will be created thanks to the state's budget (teachers, civil servants, etc...).

The second landmark is the strengthening of the investment effort. In this respect, the global investment for 1982 will be of about 2,800 million dollars, i.e., 30 percent of the GDP is provided for by the state, the rest comes from internal and external loans. 1982 will also be the year of the strengthening of the state's intervention in the economic and social field. The concretisation of the balance -- within the budget itself -- between production, imports, savings and consumption is also one of the landmarks for 1982.

As for the development of the terms of exchange, the minister said that for 1982, this development is to be unfavourable since their deterioration began in 1981. The objective is to reach a progress of the production at the rate of 6.7 percent for the current year. This rate is acceptable if we take into consideration the difficult international situation. More interest should however be granted to the development of consumption and imports, pointed out Mr Moalla. The terms of exchange which began to be deteriorated in the course of 1981 because notably of the stagnation of the prices of phosphates and their by-products as well as the increase of the prices of imports against a fall of the prices of exports. This deterioration of the terms of exchange is of about 2 percent. Production should therefore be further developed and the growth of consumption maintained in acceptable proportions (5 percent) by controlling it more efficiently. Such a compression of consumption will allow to maintain debts in tolerable proportions. Expenses will therefore be compressed and this will allow the state's budget to contribute in the efforts of equipment.

Referring furthermore to the recent creation of several joint banks notably with Arab countries, Mr Moalla affirmed that the Tunisian Government preferred the participation of Arab capital in these new institutions because it believes in the economic complementarity of Arab countries. These new financial institutions will particularly deal with the development of agriculture and have already begun to work towards making of this field a modern economic sector.

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY STATEMENT ON FIGHTING

LD091244 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Statement issued by Sahran Information Ministry 9 January]

[Text] Polisario revolutionaries yesterday fought a battle against the Moroccan Royal Forces in Ra's al-Khanfrah, within the framework of the assaults against the strategic triangle. The battle resulted in the death of 50 royalist soldiers, in addition to which scores were wounded. This daring operation enabled the revolutionaries of the front to capture 3 tanks and a large number of motor vehicles, 16 guns and 3 missile launchers.

Saharan revolutionaries last Thursday also mounted concentrated shelling against the royalist positions stationed in Rouss-el-(Jpidah) and inflicted heavy losses.

UGANDA

MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR, EGYPTIAN ENVOYS

EA080045 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Minister of Commerce, Mr Omara-Aliro, and the Soviet Commercial Counsellor, Mr (Orlov), have discussed the existing trade relations between Uganda and the Soviet Union and what measures should be adopted to expand trade between the two countries. The two met in the minister's office in Kampala.

The minister observed that there has been good trade relations between the two countries and noted that between 1978 and 1979 the trade balance was in favor of Uganda. He pointed out that Uganda hopes to expand her trade with the USSR by exporting more of Ugandan products to that country and in turn importing enough of Soviet goods for rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

The commercial counsellor and the minister appreciated the temporary foreign exchange difficulties Uganda is experiencing. They discussed possibilities of the Soviet Government to offer Uganda some assistance in the form of commodity aid. The commercial counsellor informed the minister that his country would increase the imports of Uganda coffee, tea and other tropical products like timber, fruits and vegetables. In turn, the minister assured the USSR commercial counsellor that Uganda will continue to import and increase volumes of commodities she had been importing from the Soviet Union now that the Soviet Union has indicated their willingness to extend credit facilities to Uganda.

Mr Omara-Aliro also met the Egyptian Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Kamil, who also called on him to discuss matters concerning the expansion of trade between the two countries. The ambassador assured the minister that Egypt is prepared to buy more coffee, hides and skins, tea and other commodities from Uganda. He also extended an invitation to Uganda to send a trade delegation to his country to acquaint themselves with what Egypt can offer to Uganda. He indicated that Uganda could import from Egypt commodities like tires, textiles and other commodities. He promised that Egypt would extend credit facilities to Uganda importers on a 6-month basis, particularly at this time of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The ambassador assured the minister that (?with) increasing trade between the two countries, his country will consider opening a trade center in Kampala. The minister welcomed this gesture of friendship and the promised assistance particularly at this difficult time.

Present at the two meetings were the Permanent Secretary of Commerce, Mr (Semogerere), the Undersecretary of External Trade, Mr (Oglo), and Mr (Otim Osereko) of the Ministry of Commerce.

SOVIET TEXTILE DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 JAN

EA122108 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of six Russian textile mill experts has arrived in Uganda. The delegation is here to prepare for the rehabilitation and repair of Lira spinning mills in Lira district.

Before leaving for Lira, the leader of the delegation, Mr Gennadiy Machev, accompanied by the economic counsellor in the USSR Embassy in Uganda, made a courtesy call on the Minister of Industry, Dr Tiberondwa. They were accompanied by the General Manager of Lira Spinning Mill, Mr (Ayorech).

CHAD

APPROACH OF FAN INCREASES TENSION IN NDJAMENA

AB121618 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The possible return of Hissein Habre to the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, has already had two consequences: the occurrence of great tension within the country's political leadership and the halt to the economic revival which was noticeable in November when the Libyan troops pulled out from the country, it is observed in Ndjamena.

However, the serenity demonstrated in private discussions and the inflexibility shown in official statements (we will not negotiate with Hissein Habre) give way to the official anxiety, which is increasing every day with the military progress of the FAN toward the capital.

Whenever President Goukouni Oueddei attends an official meeting, there is an unusual deployment of police. On 7 January, at the celebration of the prophet's birthday in the Ndjamena mosque, armed soldiers appeared for the first time on the roof of the religious building. Also, President Goukouni Oueddei's regime, which has been very liberal, has hardened its positions during the last few weeks. A Chadian journalist has been arrested. Others have been called to order and the weekly paper L'UNITE is now considered the government's official paper. According to those working with the paper, each news story must be approved by the authorities before being published.

Dissent within the government's political and military factions concerning the inter-African force on the one hand and Hissein Habre on the other hand can also be seen in the various publications of these factions.

SALAM (SALVATION), the Frolinat paper, stated in its latest issue that the presence of the inter-African force marks the return to Chad of American and French imperialism. The Frolinat groups particularly the People's Armed Forces of President Goukouni, a minority in his faction, the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat and the 1st Army of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said.

For its part, LE BOUCLIER, the pro-Chadian Armed Forces (led by Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the government) magazine continues to appear in spite of the official ban imposed on it 2 months ago for publishing false information by the foreign press, referring to a coup d'etat at the end of October against President Goukouni.

In the economic sphere, the revival of activity, which was very visible at the time of the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, stopped as soon as it was confirmed that Hissein Habre's FAN was heading toward the capital. A bank director asserts: All the money we had in deposit has been withdrawn. The traders, especially, prefer to keep it at home and, in fact, public organizations no longer accept payment by check. The Europeans, who at the beginning of November privately or in the name of important firms showed their intention to resume their activities as soon as possible, are now taking stock and evaluating damage to their buildings during the last civil war. In addition, the government's decision to reduce by half, as of January, the salaries of civil servants will again affect commercial activity. The discontent of the people of Ndjamena, who in 1981 received only 6 month's salary, is very strong.

On the other hand, the humanitarian organizations continue their efforts to help the inhabitants of the capital. Some 220,000 persons now receive various forms of material aid, it is asserted at the Chadian headquarters of the High Commission for Refugees (HCR) where it is also pointed out that since 1 October 1981, 80,000 Chadians voluntarily have returned to their country. It is, however, pointed out by the same source that the Kousseri refugee camp in northern Cameroon will be closed on 15 January 1982, that is, 2 weeks behind schedule, while the HCR mission in Chad will end on 31 March. It is added, however, that in the absence of official representatives of our organization, aid requested before 31 March 1982 will be distributed normally after this date.

GHANA

900 APPLICATIONS FOR EXIT PERMITS PROCESSED

AB122052 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] About 900 application forms have so far been processed since the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] directive last Sunday asking Ghanaians and other nationals who wish to travel outside the country to acquire exit permits.

According to a statement from the Ministry of the Interior, which is undertaking this assignment, officials from the ministry were moved to the sports stadium to help military and police personnel to streamline the processing procedure. The long queues outside the stadium today were orderly, but mostly crowded at gate 4 and 5, where Ghanaians traveling to Nigeria were expected to collect their forms.

Diplomats and their families are now exempted from the use of exist permits. They are, however, requested to show their diplomatic passports at the barriers.

FARMERS COUNCIL HAILS RESUMING TIES WITH LIBYA

AB122113 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Ghana National Farmers Council has hailed the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] for resuming diplomatic relations with Libya.

A statement issued by the council in Accra recalled that during the visit to Libya in 1980 by a delegation of the council, agreements were reached on several issues aimed at helping the country's agricultural sector. But unfortunately, these could not be fulfilled before relations were broken up. These include the offer of large quantities of cutlasses and hoes, cattle, sheep and goats to improve Ghana's livestock farming and free tuition in agricultural institutions in Libya.

The statement hoped with the resumption of relations with Libya, the PNDC would make it possible for the council to reopen negotiations on these issues to the benefit of the agricultural sector of the economy.

GRAPHIC Comment

AB130958 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The daily GRAPHIC takes a look at what it describes as the Libyan question and the right to self-determination which it says is not a matter of [word indistinct]. The paper says at independence, especially in Africa, nations normally declared their sovereignty as a matter of right and determined what programs to follow. Yet, observes the GRAPHIC, no sooner have African countries protested against imperialism and neo-colonialism than they are dubbed communist, dictatorial or moderate. Thus Kwame Nkrumah, Robert Mugabe, Julius Nyerere, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and a number of progressives have been tainted in all manner of ways.

The GRAPHIC notes that even though it was Libya which helped to drive away insurgents from Chad, the rest of Africa and the world at large were made to to see the quick Libyan response as an act of invasion and they believed it. Ghana under the People's National Party government followed the Western lie that Libya was out to annex other parts of Africa and broke off diplomatic ties with her. Today however, observes the GRAPHIC, it is Libya that is donating essential food items to Ghana.

While saluting the Provisional National Defense Council for restoring sanity into inter-African relations, the paper believes that the step has been taken in the spirit of the right of self-determination of all countries. The GRAPHIC writes: Let any country say what it likes present Ghana-Libya fraternity is a positive indicator of the ability of the African to take his own decisions.

GHANA SET TO PARTICIPATE IN AFRICA CUP IN LIBYA

AB122116 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Ghana will participate in the finals of the 13th Africa cup of nations competition to be held in Libya in March this year. A directive from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council requests the national team, the Black Stars, to prepare for the games.

PIONEER WARNS AGAINST FOREIGN IDEOLOGIES

AB122001 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The PIONEER agrees with the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, that the Ghanaian society needs drastic re-structuring as the precondition for a better life for the disappointed people to whom political independence has brought no social or economic benefits. The paper is, however, of the opinion that this task demands a critical appraisal and understanding of the dynamics of the peculiar society. Therefore, to apply as tools of reformation any foreign theories and ideologies inconsistent with the social dynamics of the society under reformation would be an exercise in futility. The PIONEER notes that since independence, the country's political leaders have flirted with socioeconomic philosophies which have proved totally unworkable in Ghana's circumstances. The paper is happy that through the patriotism of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and the people's army, a new opportunity has dawned on the suffering people to redeem the glory of the country. The PIONEER is convinced that this can be done by critically examining the country's social structure and institutions and their receptiveness or otherwise to the social philosophies of world political thinkers. In this connection the paper is happy that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has assured the nation that Ghana would go neither East nor West for ideological guidance in its effort to restructure the Ghanaian society.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES FUTURE TASKS OF REVOLUTION

AB101632 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Charles Nsiah commentary]

[Text] Events in the morning and around midday of 31 December 1981 will surely go down in history as among the most dramatic turning points in Ghana's search for a more meaningful democratic system. Flight Lt J.J. Rawlings called once more on the masses of the people of Ghana after he had led an overthrow of the People's National Party administration to rise up and join in the struggle against exploitation and corruption and to take their rightful places in the decisionmaking processes of our national life so as to create a society of their own choice based on equal rights and opportunities.

This turning point, which could not be said to be entirely unexpected, however calls for an inevitable reformation of the whole socioeconomic structure of the society if the change that has occurred is to have any meaningful impact at all on the lives of the people and therefore create the basis for the attainment of the aspirations of the ongoing revolution.

Many issues come to mind immediately as one attempts to sustain the high hopes of the poeple and instill confidence in them. Foremost among these is the issue of a clearcut definition of the revolution in terms of new class relations and the emergence of a new power structure in the interest of the masses as a basis for a general mobilization of all well-meaning and patriotic citizens into a strong work force for a progressive economic takeoff.

Furthermore, to restructure the economy to facilitate such a takeoff places a responsibility on the new leaders to assess the economic potential of the economy as of now, strictly taking into consideration the genuine needs of the people, in order to be able to plan the economy in a more purposeful manner.

A number of areas need immediate attention and these are: the export sector; agriculture, to produce abundant food to feed the masses and for export; our communication system and roads. To support the above-mentioned areas, the reactivation of the vital industrial sector and the revival of the whole medical system to provide the health needs of the people also need immediate attention. All these priority areas should be carefully worked out with the participation of the workers, farmers and intelligensia, in a short term centrally-organized economic plan based on production targets which could later be transformed into long-term industrial planning of the rest of the economy.

Having mapped out this priority area, the task of reeducating the working people to acquire new attitudes to work and also to mobilize them for the systematic increase in production in the interest of the entire people and the revolution has got to be be undertaken. The contents of the reeducation exercise would have to be worked out by the planners in conjunction with the workers and should be ased on the defininte direction and orientation on revolution and supported in its entirety by the mass media. Incentives would have to be worked out for workers with initiative and good judgment and also for those who excel, to serve as encouragement to others.

In order to make the long-term planning and the problem of tackling the rest of the economy feasible, a vigorous attempt should be made to embark on an immediate compilation of statistics in all sectors of the economy. Finally, it is important to mention that it is not enought to call on the workers to defend their rights. They should also be guided as to what to do and how to do it in trial stages and to act at all times in order to prevent the hands of the enemy from doing harm and eliminate sabotage to a large extent.

STUDENT TASK FORCE SET UP TO MOBILIZE WORK

AB102245 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] A students task force under which students from the country's three universities and other higher institutions of learning would be mobilized for skilled work has been launched. It is under the auspices of the National Union of Ghana Students, NUGS. Under the exercise, students will be attached to schools which do not have adequate teaching staffs. Others will assist in the evacuation of cocoa and food crops from the rural areas. They will also assist in the rehabilitation of the country's roads as well as in communal health services and educational programs on electoral processes.

Speaking at the launching ceremony in Accra yesterday, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] -- cordinator of student affairs, Lieutenant Kusi, said the aim of the revolution is to restructure the country's socioeconomic affairs and to ensure the success of the revolution. There is the need for a bolder [words indistinct] structures of the community.

Lieutenant Kusi said the PNDC has called on the students because they constitute the most important structure in the revolution. He said it has become necessary to suspend the academic year so that students can set the ball rolling for the people to continue to involve in labor.

Lieutenant Kusi announced that within a week, a national secretariat will be set up in Accra. This will be followed by regional and district secretariats.

In his inaugural address, the president of NUGS, Mr Phillip Gardner, said Ghana is in a period in which nobody can escape work, adding that attendance at all NUGS functions will be recorded to ensure maximum success of the exercise. Mr Gardner said students are going to exchange views and help the rural folks to help themselves. He regretted that the country has inherited a defective educational system which does not enable students to know about their own people.

BEREKU OFFICIAL ASKS COOPERATION WITH REVOLUTION

AB091559 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The district chief executive of Bereku, Mr P.K. Dunye, has called on all sections of the community in the district to cooperate to make the revolution a success. In this connection, farmers, traders and market women have been advised to reduce prices in line with the demands of the revolution. Mr Dunye was speaking at a meeting with a cross section of the trading community at Berekum. He commended the initiative taken by some traders to reduce the prices of their commodities. He expressed the hope that other traders will emulate their example.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER ON PRICES

AB101549 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the proscribed Social Democratic Front, Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama, has called on traders and drivers in the northern region not to revert to the old prices and fares after the announcement of reduction of their fares and prices.

Addressing a meeting of representatives of transport owners and market women at Tamale, Alhaji Mahama, who has been assigned to coordinate and facilitate reaction to the revolution in the northern and upper regions, said the military and the police will be engaged to force prices down if investigations reveal that the traders and drivers have reverted to their old fares.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES UNAVAILABLE IN KUMASI

AB090654 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] A report from Kumasi says essential commodities like milk, sugar, rice and milo have disappeared from the markets in the city. Taxi drivers have also ignored the call by the Provisional National Defense Council to reduce fares.

ALIENS IN KUMASI WARNED ON COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

AB091731 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Aliens in Kumasi have been warned not to engage in commercial activities exclusively reserved for Ghanaians. The Ghana news agency quoted a statement by the Kumasi City Council as saying that aliens occupying the council's stalls and stores should quit immediately and hand over their keys to the city manager.

WORKERS DONATE MONEY FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

AB101812 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Takoradi branch of the Railways and Ports Workers Union has donated nearly 450 credis for the upkeep of soldiers who were wounded during the events of 31st December. The money was presented to the acting station commander of the people's air force at Takoradi, Wing Commander Mensah, after a massive demonstration of support for the Provisional National Defense Council. In a resolution, the workers urged the council to rigidly control the prices of foodstuffs, essential commodities and grains.

Receiving the donation, Wing Commander Mensah noted that the railways and ports services play a vital role in the nation's economy.

PNDC WARNS SOLDIERS AGAINST ILLEGAL SEARCHES

AB091014 Accra Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] says it has come to its notice that some soldiers have been conducting house searching and similar independent operations without authority. The PNDC hereby informs the public that any soldier authorized to conduct any such operation will be issued a special permit or pass which should be produced on demand before operations are carried out.

The council further warns that any soldier reported to have indulged in any such unauthorized exercise will face very drastic revolutionary action.

OFFICER ADDRESSES YOUTH COMMAND SEMINAR

AB091551 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] An officer of the people's air force, flying officer Oddoi, has observed that Ghana's contribution to African unity has not been felt over the years because Ghanaians have been enslaved in their own country. He said the unity of the continent will be meaningless to Ghanaians if they continue to be slaves in their own country. Flying officer Oddoi was speaking in Accra today at a seminar organized by the Greater Accra branch of the African Youth Command. The aim of the seminar is to find ways and means of contributing to the success of the revolution. He said the people have been denied power for a long time, hence, the soldiers' action of 31 December.

LIBERIA

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS

AB081738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Three soldiers of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been dismissed from the services for acts incompatible with the military rules and regulations. A Defense Ministry release issued in Monrovia yesterday said those dismissed were Pvt Amos Nilly of the National Coast Guards. He was dismissed for constant harassment, illegal arrests and detention of citizens in Greenville, Sinoe County. Others were Pvt Watinson Bey, who was dismissed for general recklessness and Pvt David C. Toe on the Executive Mansion Guard Batallion dismissed for flagrant disrespect and gross insubordination to commissioned officers.

Meanwhile, armed forces chief of staff, Lt Gen Henry S. Dubar, has admonished other army personnel to refrain from such acts and emphasized that the armed forces of Liberia will not tolerate soldiers whose attitudes would not conform with the resolutions of the army.

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS 'LAWLESS SOLDIERS'

AB111903 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The minister of defense, Maj Gen Albert Karpeh, has said during the course of this year his ministry will not hesitate to take drastic actions against lawless soldiers, including those assigned with top government officials. Minister Karpeh said without discipline in the army, the objectives of the Liberian revolution will never be achieved.

Speaking during the weekend at the Barclays Training Center when he met with enlisted men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Minister Karpeh warned the soldiers against acts that were not in conformity with the revolution. He called on the soldiers to desist from taking personal matters to the offices of ministers and other top government officials. He further used the occasion to appeal to the soldiers to be disciplined and stop harassing innocent citizens. He stressed that promotion in the army during his administration as minister of defense will be strictly based on merit and not who knows you as was done in the past.

POLICEMEN DETAINED FOR UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE

AB112025 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Sixteen police officers and seven CID [Criminal Investigation Department] agents were today ordered detained for a period of 1 month by Justice Minister Isaac C. Nyeplu for constantly deserting their posts of assignment and indulging in acts of absence without leave. The officers, including 8 female police who would be detained at Port Stockade Prison in Monrovia, were engaged in acts contrary to the revolution, according to Justice Minister Nyeplu.

Speaking at the Justice Ministry this morning shortly before the detainees were taken to their places of confinement, Minister Nyeplu said since he took over as justice minister, he and the director of police, Joe Mayer, have persistently cautioned all police officers to desist from careless and negative attitudes toward their assignments.

The minister said despite these repeated warnings, most of the officers have continued to desert their posts and absent themselves without leave.

Minister Nyeplu said his ministry and the national police would continue to take rigid disciplinary measures against police officers and CID agents who were in the habit of deserting their posts.

CHANGES MADE IN INFORMATION MINISTRY, PAPERS

AB112029 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The minister of information, Lt Col Gray D. Allison, has reshuffled a number of officials in his ministry with immediate effect. Assistant minister of information for public affairs, (Mr Jenita Ruffle), has been transferred to the position of assistant minister for operations, replacing Mr J. Nathal Warner. Mr Warner goes to the position of assistant minister of information for public affairs.

In other areas of the ministry, (Mitien K. Emmanuel Gbowiah), executive editor of the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper, is now editor in chief of the paper, while Mr James Musares, (?foreign editor) at the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, is now the director for public affairs, replacing Mr Morris Theophilus, who has been appointed research specialist, head the Research Bureau. Mr Doe Frank, former research specialist, was relieved of his portfolio for administrative reasons, while Mr Tom Kamara was relieved of his post as editor in chief of the NEW LIBERIAN.

Minister Allison said it is his hope that the personal changes will not only enhance the efficiency of the ministry, but will also contribute immensely to the greater productivity of the ministry as a staff [word indistinct] to project the aims and the objectives of the Liberian Government.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI OUTLINES STATE OF NATION

AB010845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New Year message by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, today marks the beginning of a new year and so, first and foremost, let me wish all Nigerians the very best in the coming year. It will be a year of test for all of us, but I trust that with a greater sense of balance and a renewed effort we can all triumph together. It is the custom at the beginning of each new year to make a comprehensive statement on the state of the nation, to analyze the successes and failures of the past year and to outline the hopes and aspirations of the coming year. I have knowingly and deliberately decided to break with this tradition this year.

In my 1 October address and my 1982 budget speech, I believe I dealt at length with the achievements and the constraints that [word indistinct] the country and this administration. I therefore do not intend to repeat myself. It should suffice to state that the pronouncements in those two addresses still hold true. I therefore propose, instead, to make a few comments on a number of issues that I believe to be particularly pertinent today.

The worst of the oil glut is behind us. The outlook for the market in the next year is at least fair. The nation's economy is in better shape than it was 6 months ago. Nevertheless, I believe that prudence is still required, hence, the measures I outlined during my budget speech. I am unhappy with the spate of strikes that we have witnessed in the year just ended. Several of them have caused much suffering to many Nigerians. I shape the view that individuals have the right to improve their economic circumstances but it does not bode well for our country when already privileged groups seek to hold this country to ransom with nonnegotiable demands, ultimatums and dealines. The distribution of the economic benefit in any society is always a contentious question and so it should be. What should be altered is the manner in which these questions are resolved. These benefits need to be won by hard work, best efforts, persuasion and negotiations. In any of such negotiations, government has at all times (?sought) the general interest of all.

In the field of sports, it has not been a good year for us. We have had high hopes and great disappointments but we have taken these disappointments like good sportsmen. Let us however try and make something from our setbacks by finding out the causes of these setbacks and resolving to have better performance in the future.

The citizens of this country have been shaken by the series of riots that have taken place recently. I am very concerned about this matter. As president of the country, the basic physical security of all Nigerians must be my first priority. I pledge to you that no stone will be left unturned in pursuing the investigations and taking appropriate remediary measures. Until these investigations have been completed, I would appeal to Nigerians to avoid our age-old pastime of rumormongering. It is a dangerous thing which benefits no one.

As regards foreign policy, you no doubt know that Nigerian troops are playing a peacekeeping role in Chad in accordance with the decision of the OAU. It is a costly but necessary duty for the peace and stability of our continent.

Nigeria seeks the return of peace in Chad. We seek to ensure that Chadians have an opportunity to resolve their own destiny through [word indistinct]. It is hoped that the operators of government and the economic framework in Chad would be strengthened in the coming months and that our troops, having fulfilled their designated functions, would be able to return home. I wish our soldiers a successful mission and a speedy return home, mission accomplished.

Finally, I would like to say a few words on the political situation in this country. On assumption of office as president, I swore an oath to defend the Constitution of Nigeria. I have endeavored to carry out the duties of that office according to law and according to my judgment of Nigeria's best interest and, above all, with a democratic spirit. When the revenue allocation bill did not go the way I had wanted, I accepted the verdict of the courts as any president must, and presented another bill to the National Assembly which is close to being passed.

Our entry into the third year of democratic rule will witness a quickening of the political tempo and the heightening of political activities. We must keep our heads and conduct political competition within democratic rules. There must be no victimization of individuals because of their political views, no deliberately invented falsehoods designed to smear political opponents, no politicking at the expense of policy making and serious policy discussions.

I will end this speech by wishing you all the very best in the new year. Let us strive together to ensure that 1982 is an even better year than 1981. Thank you and happy new year.

ANAMBRA STATE SCENE OF LAND DISPUTE CLASH

AB120940 Lagos NAN in English 0910 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Onitsha (Anambra State), 12 Jan (NAN) -- Several houses were burned and property worth thousands of naira destroyed when two neighboring towns in Anambra State, Ogidi and Nkpor, clashed yesterday over a disputed piece of land.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) who visited the area said that a petrol filling station was completely burned down but the quick intervention of fire servicemen saved a door factory and a branch of the Pan-African Bank in the area from being destroyed by fire. The managing director of the inland door industrial complex, Emmanuel Ajamma, told NAN that before the arrival of the firemen wood worth N3,000 had already been gutted by the fire.

In the most affected village in Ogidi, Ikenga, which shares a common boundary with Nkpor, doors and window panes of most houses were smashed while incompleted buildings were pulled down. The NAN correspondent observed that residents of the villages on the disputed land, especially strangers, were packing out of their houses. A contingent of mobile policemen drafted to the area to relieve the regular policemen could be seen in three truck loads patroling the areas.

An eyewitness told NAN that at the peak of the crises cudgels, bottles, and sticks were freely used while gun shots were fired indiscriminately, adding that but for the timely intervention of the police many lives could have been lost.

When the NAN correspondent called at the Ogidi police station he was told that the divisional police officer travelled out of town, but a senior police officer at the station told NAN that the police were trying their best to bring the situation under control. The officer said that no arrests had been made while the extent of the damage to property was yet to be estimated. Meanwhile, no life has been reported lost.

ANGOLA

JORGE ASSAILS CONCERN OVER CUBAN PRESENCE

AB072020 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (ANGOP) -- Those who today express their hypocritical concern over Cuban military presence in Angola should remember that the Cubans were invited by the sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Angola to help it face external aggression, said Paulo Jorge, Angolan foreign minister.

In an interview granted to a Paris daily, the foreign minister stressed that this was connected solely with the undeclared war waged by the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola. It is significant, Paulo Jorge continued, that those who express exaggerated concern have not condemned the South African aggression against Angola, while adding that there is never any concern over the presence of Americans on Cuban territory, at the Guantanamo base or in the ROK.

Referring to the need for a just solution to the Namibian problem, Paulo Jorge indicated that once Namibia becomes independent, the problem of the war in southern Africa will be gone. After Namibia's accession to independence, the anti-Angolan puppet group, UNITA, will no longer receive aid from South Africa and simply will disappear, he concluded.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS MINISTER

EA101700 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Head of state and government Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday morning received Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel, who arrived the day before yesterday, at Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, Angolan Ambassador to the Netherlands Franco van Dunen and Netherlands Charge in Angola (Robert van Lanchaser). They reviewed bilateral relations between Angola and the Netherlands and the situation in southern Africa.

Meanwhile, talks between delegations from the Netherlands Foreign Ministry led by Foreign Minister van der Stoel and from the Angolan Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and our foreign minister, began in Luanda yesterday.

The strengthening of bilateral relations and the promotion of economic exchanges as well as the independence of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa, are being discussed by the two delegations, according to an ANGOP report.

During the opening session of the talks, our foreign minister expressed our government's satisfaction at the visit to our country by Netherlands officials, which will enable our two countries to exchange views and plan the development of relations and bilateral cooperation in a number of fields.

Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel said in reply that his delegation's visit to Angola is aimed at holding talks with a view to finding ways for the settlement of conflicts between racist South Africa and our country. He went on to say that in the coming years Angola and the Netherlands will broaden their ties of cooperation.

Van der Stoel's Departure

EA102056 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel left Luanda today at the end of a 2-day visit to our country.

Van der Stoel, who lead a delegation from his ministry on his official visit here, discussed with the Angolan authorities ways of strengthening bilateral relations, the development of economic exchange and the Namibian question.

He was seen off at 4 February International Airport by Comrade Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and our country's foreign minister.

Jorge Comments

AB111649 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Netherlands Government is preparing to act unilaterally on the supply of oil to South Africa. In other words, the Netherlands is going to apply the sanctions adopted by the United Nations against Pretoria. It is known that the UN embargo has not always been respected by the United States and its European allies. Minister van der Stoel of the Netherlands ended a 2-day official visit to Luanda yesterday and before making this stand known, he condemned the irresponsible attitude of Pretoria, which is sending troops to attack the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Netherlands foreign minister expressed his support for SWAPO. The desire of the Netherlands to see the concretization of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia, according to Van der Stoel, expresses the support of the Netherlands Government for SWAPO.

These statements were made by the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs yesterday afternoon at the Luanda airport at the end of his visit to Angola. During this visit, Van der Stoel, who was received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, held discussions with top Angolan officials on matters concerning bilateral cooperation. As a matter of fact, the Netherlands foreign affairs minister said some Netherlands firms will come to the country to help in national reconstruction and development efforts.

Before the departure of Van der Stoel, Angolan External Relations Minister Paulo Jorge also was interviewed by the Netherlands press. The Angolan foreign minister, after speaking of the excellent bilateral relations which, he said, have been further strengthened by these useful talks, expressed his appreciation for the Netherlands Government's attitude toward the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the UN embargo against Pretoria.

[Begin Paulo Jorge recording] The Netherlands has a very correct attitude toward the problems existing in southern Africa. We have noticed that this correct attitude is similar to ours with regard to the problem of the liberation of Namibia and even the problem of adopting compulsory and global sanctions against the apartheid regime. I think that one can say that the Netherlands Government is far ahead of other European countries by adopting a firm attitude toward the Pretoria regime and I believe that it would be good for other West European countries to adopt the same attitude. I think the Netherlands should, on one hand, continue to effectively express concrete solidarity with SWAPO and assist it as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people; on the other hand and in view of its relations with the other EEC countries, the Netherlands could make its views prevail and exert the necessary pressures to ensure an end to Pretoria's occupation of Namibia, more especially as the UN General Assembly already has adopted a resolution to this effect. We congratulate the Netherlands for its stand and more that other countries will follow this example. [end recording]

Paulo Jorge also talked about the consequences of racist South Africa's aggressions against Angola:

[Begin recording] As you know, the People's Republic of Angola and the Angolan people have been victims of armed aggressions by the Pretoria regime since 1975. This permanent South African aggression continued throughout last year and resumed at the beginning of this year. This is because we are giving SWAPO every logistic facility within the framework of militant solidarity to enable it to achieve Namibia's national liberation. South Africa is trying to hinder the normal development of the Namibian people's struggle; it is also trying -- we believe in vain -- to hinder the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement concerning aid to the liberation movements. It is in this context that the aggression and this undeclared war are continuing against the People's Republic of Angola. These have already resulted in the loss of thousands of human lives and in enormous material damage. I can tell you, for example, that from 1975 to the end of 1981, the losses or material damage have been estimated at $7 billion. You can, therefore, imagine the seriousness of these aggressions as well as their consequences. However, these should not and cannot make the Angolan people and their party and government change their position and stop helping the SWAPO or any other liberation movement because we consider this help an internationalist duty toward all people fighting for independence. [end recording]

The external relations minister also answered Netherlands journalists who wanted to know if the Cuban troops were really engaged in the fighting in the south. They were referring to the death of a Cuban announced last week.

[Begin recording] As you know, there are armed Angolan units operating side by side with Cuban units. It was one of these units that South Africa attacked with planes and helicopters about 200 km from the border. This means, therefore, that it was not engaged in any military action. We are of the opinion that this action was perhaps aimed at internationalizing the conflict. [end recording]

Finally, Paulo Jorge talked about our economic development which recognizes the usefulness of cooperation.

[Begin recording] Our stand is to harness our means to further develop agriculture as the main basis of development and also to set up a number of industries -- especially food processing ones -- which can meet the needs of our people. We consider industries a decisive factor of industrial development. Moreover, we surely will take measures to reduce some expenditures such as those connected with equipment. We have decided to take stock of existing equipment, repair them whenever necessary and perhaps spend money to purchase spare parts to ensure the operation of our enterprises. [end recording]

These enterprises were established as a result of international cooperation. In answer to the Netherlands journalist who wanted to know if there is also cooperation wtih the Americans, Paulo Jorge said:

[Begin recording] We have said that it is not a question of a so-called opening of our door to the West. We are simply practicing one of the main principles: the diversification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation with all countries after taking the advantages into account. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL CRITICIZES SANCTIONS ON POLAND

EA081025 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel said in Maputo yesterday that it is absurd not to talk about the imposition of sanctions against Indonesia when it is carrying out aggression and occupation, torture and genocide.

Samora Machel, who was speaking about imperialist activities in various regions of the world, said however that in Poland, where the question is purely internal, the imposition of economic sanctions violates the most basic principles of international rights and morality. According to the Mozambique head of state, this is typical interference which the People's Republic of Mozambique condemns.

He again expressed the conviction that Namibia, Western Sahara and East Timor definitely will be independent and free. He added that the people of South Africa will be freed from apartheid, that in Palestine there will be a Palestinian homeland and that in Latin America dictatorships will be abolished.

President Samora Machel was speaking at a ceremony with the ambassadors accredited in Maputo on the occasion of the new year.

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK BOTHA ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S REMARKS

CA121114 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says remarks made by the new secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, are certain to be raised when the South African delegation holds talks with representatives of the American State Department in London later this week. In an interview with the SABC, Mr Botha said be regarded Mr Perez de Cuellar's remarks as extremely significant as the secretary-general was capable of influencing the entire atmosphere of negotiations. He found it difficult to see how Mr Perez could reconcile his role in the negotiations with his public statement. Mr Botha said certain questions had been put to Mr Perez de Cuellar in a letter and replies were being awaited.

In Windhoek, the vice president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], Dr Ben Africa, said the DTA had been upset by the secretary-general's attitude because he had a central role in the settlement plan.

ANC LEADER DILINGA EMPHASIZES 1982 OBJECTIVES

AB081328 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 2040 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 7 Jan (ANGOP) -- The year 1982 will be one of unity for all patriotic forces in exile in order to prepare and better develop the struggle against the enemy inside the country, Edward Dilinga, South African ANC national political commissioner, told ANGOP.

Dilinga, who made these statements on the occasion of ANC's 70th anniversary on 8 January, emphasized that one of ANC's main objectives is to unite the different South African groups into an African nation and to build a democratic South Africa, bringing together progressive blacks, coloreds, Indians and whites.

The ANC national political commissioner revealed the importance of the freedom charter, proclaimed in 1955, which became the program of the South African people's struggle for national liberation.

Dilinga discussed the union between his movement and the other groups fighting for the country's liberation, including the South African Communist Party. This union, he said, proves necessary to mobilize the people. Referring to the cooperation between his movement and the South African Communist Party, he said his is due to the situation prevailing in his country. He said the two organizations agree on the establishment of a democratic society in South Africa, against the racist Pretoria regime, on the basis of the freedom charter.

Speaking on the commencement of the armed struggle, Edward Dilinga, who is also a member of the ANC National Executive Council, said that for 49 years his movement carried out a peaceful political struggle, but it became necessary to evolve into revolutionary armed struggle because the racists react violently when people peacefully request their rights to a better life. That is what occurred in Sharpville in 1960. Therefore, the armed wing of the NNC, the Umkhonte We Sizwe, was established in 1961 to carry out the armed policy against the racist enemy.

Meanwhile, Dilinga pointed out, the struggle of the South African people led by the ANC took a great step forward with the accession of the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, under the respective leadership of the MPLA, then a movement, and Frelimo.

Referring to the Soweto incidents, the ANC political commissioner said they are of great importance to the liberation process of South Africa and may be attributed to the contact young South Africans had with freedom through the recently liberated colonies, mainly neighboring Mozambique. They are also the fruit of the ANC campaign to increase the awareness of the South African people, he said.

The response of the enemy, who reacted with violence to the demonstrations by the young students of Soweto for better education, helped to increase among the South African population an awareness of the need for national unity, he said. [passage indistinct]

SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND BEGIN BORDER TALKS

CA121116 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has confirmed that talks have taken place between South Africa and Swaziland on certain border adjustments. Asked for comment about a newspaper report that talks on border adjustments were being held, the department said these discussions were continuing and no details could be given at this stage.

ZIMBABWE

MINORITY LEADER OPPOSES ZANU DOMINATION

AB101805 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Salisbury, 10 Jan. (AFP) -- Minority party leader Joshua Nkomo today spoke out against the desire of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU party to dominate Zimbabwe's Government.

Our constitution is very clear. There is one supreme body and that supreme body is parliament and not the parties, said Mr Nkomo, who leads the Patriotic Front (formerly ZAPU) Party.

Some 10 days ago ZANU Publicity Secretary Eddison Zyobgo said that the government should be the child of the party and more faithfully reflect ZANU orientations.

Mr Nkomo, who was removed by Mr Mugabe from his post of home affairs (interior) minister nine months ago, did not reject the idea of a one-party state which the prime minister would like to establish. But he said that while the idea was good in principle, it should not be considered until the various elements of Zimbabwean society to emerge from the conflict leading up to black majority rule had been welded together. Mr Nkomo's party has 20 seats in parliament, against 57 for ZANU.

The UANC [United African National Council] of the one-time former black premier under the old regime, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has three seats, while another 20 reserved for whites are held by the Rhodesia Front Party of white leader and former Premier Ian Smith.